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FY 1980 to FY 2003

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Highlights

The federal government provides support for education well beyond programs funded through the U.S. Department of Education. Federal support for education, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures,[1] was an estimated $171.0 billion in fiscal year (FY) 2003, an increase of $108.2 billion, or 172 percent, since FY 1990 (table 1, page 5 and table A-1 in appendix). After adjustment for inflation, federal support for education increased 102 percent between FY 1990 and FY 2003.

- For FY 2003, on-budget federal funds for education programs were estimated to be $124.7 billion—an increase of 142 percent since FY 1990 in current dollars or an increase of 79 percent after being adjusted for inflation (table 1, page 5 and table A-1 in appendix). Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation (predominantly postsecondary education loans) were estimated at $46.3 billion, a rise of 314 percent in current dollars between FY 1990 and FY 2003 and 207 percent in constant dollars.

- In FY 2003, Department of Education outlays totaled $57.4 billion, reflecting an increase of 84 percent between FY 1990 and FY 2003, after being adjusted for inflation (figure 2, page 7 and table 3, page 8). The Department of Education's share of total federal on-budget education funds rose from 38 percent in FY 1980 to 45 percent in FY 1990 and then increased to 46 percent in FY 2003.

- Between FY 1980 and FY 1990, after being adjusted for inflation, federal on-budget funds for elementary and secondary education decreased 12 percent; postsecondary education funds declined 22 percent; other education funds (which include funds for libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research) increased 39 percent; and funds for research at universities and university-administered research and development centers increased 39 percent (table 2, page 6).

- In the more recent period, between FY 1990 and FY 2003, federal on-budget funds for elementary and secondary education increased 101 percent after being adjusted for inflation, postsecondary education funds increased 59 percent, other education funds increased 44 percent, and research funds at colleges and universities increased 72 percent (table 2, page 6).

- Between FY 1980 and FY 1990, estimated federal tax expenditures, after being adjusted for inflation, decreased 9 percent and between FY 1990 and FY 2001, expenditures went up 68 percent (table 6, page 14 and table A-1 in appendix).

- Sixty percent of federal education support, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, went to educational institutions in FY 2003 (derived from table 7, page 15 and table A-8 in appendix). Twenty percent was used for student support. The remaining 20 percent went to banks and other lending agencies, libraries, museums, and federal institutions.

- Over 13 percent of revenues for schools and colleges in FY 2003 were from the federal government, with the remaining revenues coming from state and local governments, individuals, and private organizations and endowments (tables 10 and 11, pages 20–21). Of the estimated $769.5 billion in expenditures of schools and colleges in FY 2003, revenues from federal sources amounted to $102.8 billion and revenues from other sources amounted to $666.7 billion.

- The estimated federal share of expenditures of educational institutions declined from 14 percent in FY 1980 to 10 percent in FY 1990 and then increased to 13 percent in FY 2003 (tables 10 and 11, pages 20–21). Among elementary and secondary educational institutions, the federal share declined from 12 percent in FY 1980 to 7 percent in FY 1990 and then increased to 10 percent in FY 2003. Among postsecondary institutions, the federal share declined from 18 percent in FY 1980 to 14 percent in FY 1990 and then rose to 19 percent in FY 2003.

[1] Definitions of federal tax expenditures and other technical terms are in the *Definitions* section of this report on page 27.

- Federal support across levels and other educational purposes: Selected years, 1980 to 2003

Level	FY 1980	FY 1985	FY 1990	FY 1995	FY 2000	FY 2003 [1]
			[In billions of **current** dollars]			
Total	**$39.3**	**$47.8**	**$62.8**	**$95.8**	**$119.5**	**$171.0**
On-budget	34.5	39.0	51.6	71.6	85.9	124.7
Elementary and secondary	16.0	16.9	22.0	33.6	43.8	59.7
Postsecondary	11.1	11.2	13.7	17.6	15.0	29.3
Libraries, museums, and other	1.5	2.1	3.4	4.7	5.5	6.6
Research at educational institutions	5.8	8.8	12.6	15.7	21.7	29.2
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds [2]	4.9	8.7	11.2	24.2	33.6	46.3
			[In billions of **constant** FY 2003 dollars]			
Total	**$83.1**	**$74.8**	**$84.7**	**$111.6**	**$127.0**	**$171.0**
On-budget	72.9	61.1	69.6	83.5	91.3	124.7
Elementary and secondary	33.9	26.5	29.6	39.2	46.5	59.7
Postsecondary	23.5	17.5	18.4	20.5	15.9	29.3
Libraries, museums, and other	3.3	3.3	4.6	5.5	5.8	6.6
Research at educational institutions	12.3	13.9	17.0	18.3	23.0	29.2
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds [2]	10.3	13.7	15.1	28.2	35.7	46.3

[1] Estimated.
[2] Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. For more detailed discussion, see *Off-Budget Support and Nonfederal Funds* section on pages 11–13.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Deputy Secretary, Budget Service, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government,* FYs 1982 to 2004, selected years; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* FYs 1980 to 2003, selected years; and unpublished data from various federal agencies (table 1 on page 5, table 2 on page 6, and table A-1 in appendix).

- Federal agencies providing the largest amounts of education program funds: Selected years, 1980 to 2003

Agency	FY 1980	FY 1985	FY 1990	FY 1995	FY 2000	FY 2003 [1]
			[In billions of **current** dollars]			
Dept. of Education	$13.1	$16.7	$23.2	$31.4	$34.1	$57.4
Dept. of Health and Human Services	5.6	5.3	8.0	12.5	17.7	25.4
Dept. of Agriculture	4.6	4.8	6.3	9.1	11.1	12.8
Dept. of Labor	1.9	1.9	2.5	4.0	4.7	6.1
Dept. of Defense	1.6	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.5	5.2
Dept. of Energy	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.7	3.6	4.1
National Science Foundation	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.1	3.0	3.6
Dept. of Veterans Affairs	2.4	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.6	2.7
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.8	2.1	2.4
			[In billions of **constant** FY 2003 dollars]			
Dept. of Education	$27.8	$26.2	$31.3	$36.6	$36.2	$57.4
Dept. of Health and Human Services	11.9	8.3	10.7	14.5	18.8	25.4
Dept. of Agriculture	9.6	7.5	8.4	10.6	11.8	12.8
Dept. of Labor	3.9	3.1	3.4	4.6	5.0	6.1
Dept. of Defense	3.3	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.8	5.2
Dept. of Energy	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.8	4.1
National Science Foundation	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.6
Dept. of Veterans Affairs	5.0	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.7
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	0.5	0.8	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.4

[1] Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Deputy Secretary, Budget Service, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government,* FYs 1982 to 2004, selected years; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* FYs 1980 to 2003, selected years; and unpublished data from various federal agencies (table 3 on page 8 and tables A-2 and A-3 in appendix).

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Introduction

This report attempts to provide a comprehensive picture of total federal financial support for education since fiscal year (FY) 1980.[2] The U.S. Department of Education was created in May 1980. Most of the programs in the Department of Education were formerly in the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In order to account fully for all federal support for education, programs residing in other federal departments and agencies having significant educational components are included, even if they have additional purposes.[3] The appendix tables in the back of this report have additional historical data for FYs 1965, 1970, and 1975 (tables A-1 through A-4, in appendix).

Assembling data on federal funds for education is difficult for a number of reasons. First, federal education programs are found in dozens of federal departments and agencies. Although some consolidation of education programs in one federal agency was achieved with the establishment of the Department of Education, many large and significant federal education programs remain outside the Department. In order to provide a more complete account of federal support for education, the education support from other federal agencies has been included. Adult and vocational education in the Department of Education and other training programs, including those in the U.S. Department of Labor, Job Corps and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, are included in the elementary and secondary education programs in this report, even though some of these funds are spent in postsecondary education, the majority of money goes to secondary education.

A second complicating factor is that many federal programs involving education have other primary purposes. For example, education-related programs range from support for cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad, such as programs in the Agency for International Development, to underwriting some major training institutions, such as the Foreign Service Institute and the F.B.I. Academy. The report includes research at universities and colleges that may not be directly or even indirectly related to education. A variety of concerns—ranging from assisting impoverished children in programs like Head Start to veterans' assistance—are addressed, in part, through federal education programs (table A-4 in appendix). For the purpose of this report, education programs are broadly defined in order to capture the range of educational expenditures of interest to readers.

There are education-related programs in the Medicare program as well. These programs are called ''direct medical education'' (DME) and ''indirect medical education'' (IME). Both DME and IME money goes to teaching hospitals. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) can only provide data on the costs of these Medicare programs since FY 1990. Because of differences in accounting procedures, HHS cannot go back any further, but these programs have existed and have been funded since the 1960s. These dollar amounts were in other programs in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and cannot be separated out accurately. Table D in the appendix has footnoted the dollar amounts expended in the 1990s, but they are not included in the total in order to maintain comparability from FY 1980 and FY 2003 because this report compares dollar amounts spent between FY 1980 and FY 2003. For more details, see the *Sources and Methodology* section, pages 23–25.

A third factor is that off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation are sometimes overlooked or misunderstood because they are not included in regular budget reports, but they contribute a significant share of total support for education (27 percent) (derived from table 1, page 5 and pages 11–13).

The fourth factor is estimated federal tax expenditures related to education, which in this report include only reductions in tax revenue received by the federal government due to deductions, exemptions, and credits allowable in the tax code (table A-1 in appendix). Education programs can be supported either by direct funding or by indirect funding mechanisms such as tax expenditures (see page 13). Unless otherwise noted, these tax expenditures are excluded from tables in this publication.

There is also a program called the Universal Service Fund (USF). This program was designed to ensure that all eligible schools and libraries have affordable access to modern telecommunications information services. Up to $2.25 billion is available each year to provide eligible schools and libraries with discounts, often referred to as the ''E-rate,'' for authorized services.

The USF program was not included in this report, because the money used for this program is private money

[2] Some data have been revised from *Federal Support for Education: Fiscal Years 1980 to 2002* and *Digest of Education Statistics: 2002,* 2003.

[3] The Office of Management and Budget publishes a compilation of funding levels for all federal activities using a more restrictive definition of education. Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support were not included. Also, federal tax expenditures and the Rehabilitative Services and Disability Research program in the Department of Education were not included (see *Sources and Methodology,* pages 23–25).

rather than public money, even though it is in the President's Budget under the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). The not-for-profit Universal Service Administrative Company (USAC) is responsible for administering the fund under the direction of the FCC.

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security did not become an agency until January 2003, so this agency is not tabulated separately in this report. Several programs in this report appearing under other agencies have been transferred to the Department of Homeland Security. To remain consistent with federal legislation, future tabulations of this type will be restructured to show the Department of Homeland Security as a new department. Major programs involved with this transfer are the Coast Guard, which in FY 2003 was in the U.S. Department of Transportation and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, which in FY 2003 was in the U.S. Department of the Treasury.

It is important to note that, with the exception of Department of Education funds, FY 2003 data are mostly preliminary and will be subject to later revision. These estimates of FY 2003 outlays are provided by various federal agencies and the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2004.*

To the extent possible, outlays were used in this report rather than appropriations or obligations, with the exception that obligations were used for academic research at postsecondary institutions. *Appropriations* are the amount of funds made available in legislation providing funds for federal programs. *Outlays* are the actual amount of dollars spent. *Obligations* are spending commitments by the federal government that will require outlays either immediately or in the future.[4]

This report puts federal education funding into three categories: on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation.

[4] More detailed descriptions are in the *Definitions* section, page 27.

1. *On-budget funds* for federal programs are generally set through congressional appropriations.

2. *Off-budget support* is federal money that has been excluded from the budget by law. Off-budget support in this report is the loan volume in the William D. Ford Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program.

3. *Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation* result from federal loan guarantees and interest subsidies to support loan capital raised through various private and public sources. The nonfederal funds are not recorded in the federal budget, but contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and other lending institutions. Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation are also made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies. Almost all such nonfederal education funds go to postsecondary education.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons, based on the federal funds composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2005.* The inflation index rose 111.3 percent between FY 1980 and FY 2003. Additional technical information appears in the *Sources and Methodology* section, pages 23–25.

This report has received extensive reviews by individuals both within and outside the Department of Education. The author gratefully acknowledges their time and expert advice. Within the Institute of Education Sciences (IES), Thomas D. Snyder, William Hussar, Marilyn Seastrom, Patricia Q. Brown, Frank Johnson, and Jim Fox reviewed the manuscript. Other Department of Education reviewers were Ray Hamilton and John Kane from the Office of the Deputy Secretary, Budget Service; the Office for Civil Rights; and the Office of Vocational and Adult Education, Reviewers from the Education Statistics Services Institute were David Miller and Jason Sellers.

Federal Support for Education

Federal On-Budget Funds, Off-Budget Support, and Nonfederal Funds: 1965 through 2003

Federal support for education is estimated to be $171.0 billion in fiscal year 2003, an increase of 106 percent since FY 1980, after adjustment for inflation (table 1 and table A-1 in appendix). Federal education support includes federal program funds (on-budget), off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation, but excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.

Even after adjusting for inflation, federal on-budget program funding for education rose dramatically between FY 1965 and FY 1975, amounting to an increase of 211 percent for elementary and secondary education; 264 percent for postsecondary education; 145 percent for other education, including libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research; and 7 percent for research at educational institutions; and off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation grew from $0.1 billion in FY 1965 to $4.4 billion in FY 1975 (table A-1 in appendix).

Between FY 1975 and FY 1980, funding for most programs remained relatively stable, after adjusting for inflation. However, funding for other education dropped 35 percent, research at educational institutions grew 14 percent, and off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation for student loans grew rapidly (133 percent), after adjusting for inflation. Because of the expansion of the student loan programs—in part through the Middle Income Student Assistance Act of 1978, which made all students eligible for subsidies regardless of need—off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation rose from $4.4 billion in FY 1975 to $10.3 billion in FY 1980, after adjusting for inflation.

Between FY 1980 and FY 1985, the total of federal on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation dropped 10 percent, after adjusting for inflation (table A-1 in appendix). This change reflects the effects of a drop in on-budget program funds for education (16 percent) and an increase of 33 percent in the volume of off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation.

During this same time period, elementary and secondary education funds dropped 22 percent, after adjusting for inflation. Among the elementary and secondary programs that showed the largest decrease in spending were the School Improvement programs in the U.S. Department of Education (table A-4 in appendix). Postsecondary education funds also declined between FY 1980 and FY 1985 (25 percent). The main reason for this decline after FY 1980 was the termination of two programs: the old GI Bill and the Social Security postsecondary benefits programs. Other education and research at educational institutions, however, showed an increase between FY 1980 and FY 1985 (1 percent and 13 percent, respectively).

After declining between FY 1980 and FY 1985, the total on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation increased 13 percent after adjusting for inflation between FY 1985 and FY 1990. On-budget funds increased 14 percent, showing an increase in all programs. Elementary and secondary education funds increased 12 percent, other education funds increased 38 percent, research at educational institutions increased 23 percent, and postsecondary education funds increased 5 percent, even though they fluctuated from year to year. One reason for the fluctuations is the Federal Family Education Loan Program. Reduction in interest rates, decreasing default rates on student loans, and low special allowance payment to lenders resulted in lower costs. Off-budget support and nonfederal funds increased 10 percent during the same time period.

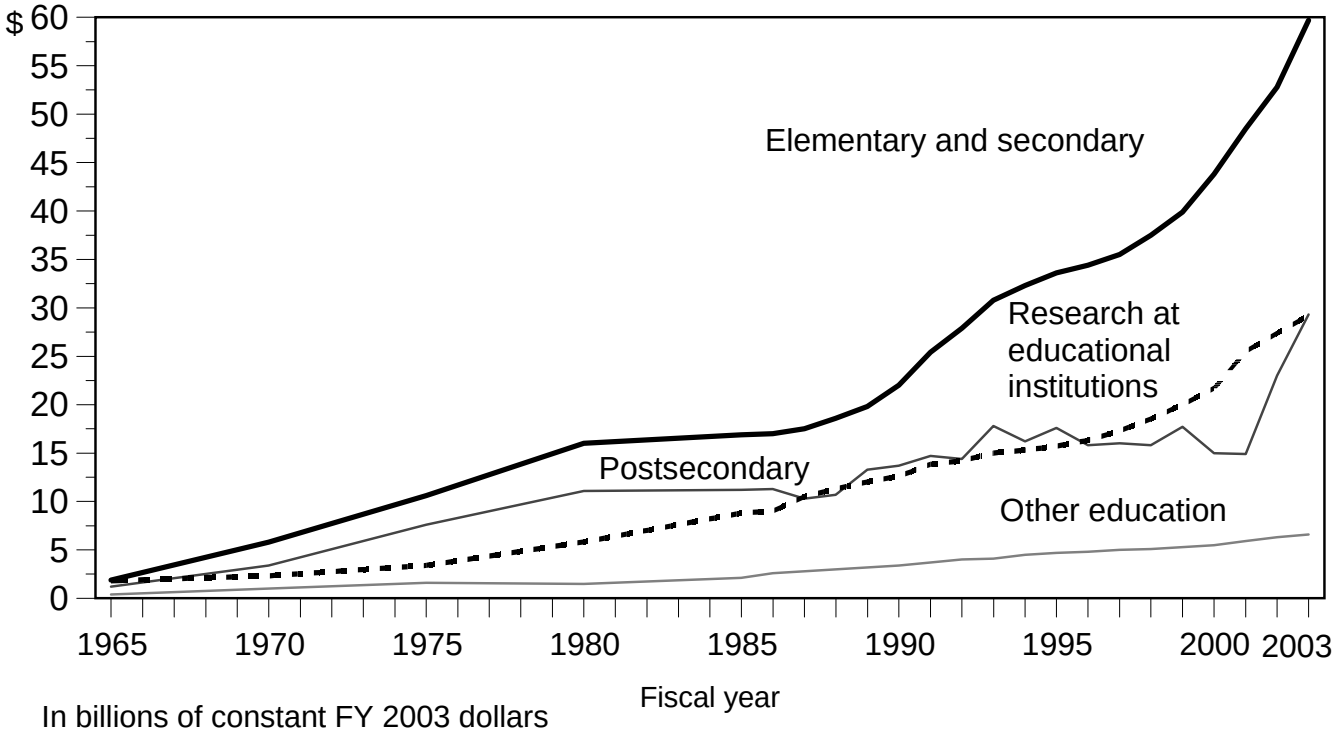
Between FY 1990 and FY 1995, on-budget funds increased 20 percent, showing an increase in all levels of education and off-budget support and nonfederal funds increased 87 percent. Between FY 1995 and FY 2003, on-budget funds increased 49 percent, also showing an increase in all levels of education, and off-budget support and nonfederal funds increased 64 percent, after adjusting for inflation.

Between FY 2000 and FY 2003, on-budget funds increased 37 percent, after adjustment for inflation. Elementary and secondary education increased 28 percent, postsecondary education increased 84 percent, other education increased 13 percent, and research at educational institutions increased 27 percent.

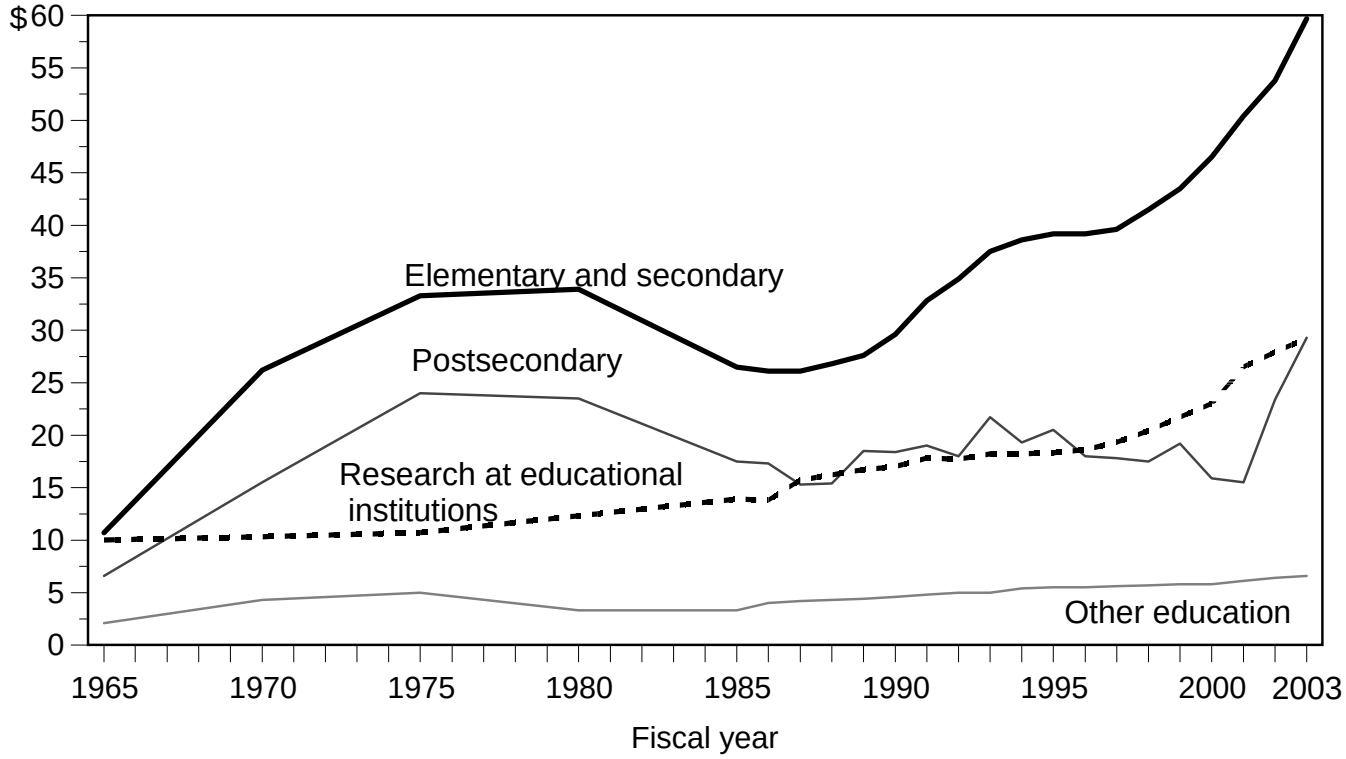
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation showed an increase, after adjusting for inflation, between FY 1980 and FY 2003 (351 percent), but there were notable fluctuations throughout the period. These amounts tended to fluctuate because of changes in interest rates and program legislation which affected the number and volume of student loans. Between FY 1990 and FY 2003, these same funds showed an increase of 207 percent.

Figure 1. Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1965 to 2003

In billions of current dollars



In billions of constant FY 2003 dollars



NOTE: Constant dollars reflect adjustment for inflation. Constant dollars are based on the composite deflator used in the Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Govenent, Fiscal Year 2005.*

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Deputy Secretary, Budget Office; unpublished data; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government,* fiscal years 1967 to 2004; and National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1965 to 2003.

Table 1. Federal support for education, by category: Fiscal years 1980 to 2003

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 2003 dollars]

Category of support	Fiscal year						Percent change, FY 1980 to FY 1985	Percent change, FY 1980 to FY 1990	Percent change, FY 1980 to FY 2003 [1]	Percent change, FY 1985 to FY 1990	Percent change, FY 1990 to FY 1995	Percent change, FY 1990 to FY 2003 [1]	Percent change, FY 1995 to FY 2003 [1]
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003 [1]							
Total	**$83.1**	**$74.8**	**$84.7**	**$111.6**	**$127.0**	**$171.0**	**–10.0**	**1.8**	**105.7**	**13.2**	**31.8**	**102.0**	**53.2**
Federal programs, on-budget	72.9	61.1	69.6	83.5	91.3	124.7	–16.1	–4.5	71.2	13.8	19.9	79.3	49.5
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	10.3	13.7	15.1	28.2	35.7	46.3	33.3	47.0	351.3	10.3	86.7	207.0	64.4

[1] Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Constant dollars are based on the composite deflator used in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2005.* Excludes federal tax expenditures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Deputy Secretary, Budget Service, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government,* fiscal years 1982 to 2004; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1980 to 2003; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies (table A-1 in appendix).

Federal Program Support for Education, On-Budget

Federal education on-budget program funds are estimated to be $124.7 billion for FY 2003 (tables 1 and 2 and table A-1 in appendix). In adjusted dollars, this amount reflects an increase of 14 percent between FY 1985 and FY 1990, 79 percent between FY 1990 and FY 2003, and an increase of 49 percent between FY 1995 and FY 2003, following a decline of 16 percent between 1980 and 1985 and 5 percent between FY 1980 and FY 1990.

Elementary and secondary education programs, at $59.7 billion or 48 percent in FY 2003, accounted for the largest share of federal program support. Expenditures for elementary and secondary education programs increased 101 percent between FY 1990 and FY 2003 in constant dollars (table 2). Some of the largest programs in elementary and secondary education programs also showed some of the largest increases. The School Improvement programs (321 percent) and the special education programs for the handicapped (290 percent) both in the U.S. Department of Education, and the Head Start program in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (242 percent), showed the largest increases (table 4 and table A-4 in appendix).

Postsecondary education programs received $29.3 billion of federal program support, or 24 percent of federal education funds in FY 2003 (table 4 and table A-4 in appendix). After adjusting for inflation, postsecondary education programs showed an increase between 1990 and 2003 (59 percent) (table 2). This follows a decline of 22 percent during the 1980s, between FY 1980 and FY 1990. The main reason for this decline was the termination of two programs. The first program, the old GI Bill (Vietnam-era Veterans) in the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs', was limited to individuals with active military service before 1977. In FY 1980, $1.6 billion was spent, but in FY 2003 no funds were spent. The second program, the Social Security Postsecondary Benefits Program in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, was phased out in August 1985. In FY 1980, $1.6 billion was spent in Social Security postsecondary benefits. Another reason for the decline is that federal interest subsidies on student loans while borrowers are in school and during the grace period have fluctuated (table 4 and table A-4 in appendix).

Federal support for research conducted at universities and at university-administered research and development centers accounted for $29.2 billion, or 23 percent of the total share of on-budget funds for FY 2003. Federal support for research showed an increase in constant dollars of 72 percent between FY 1990 and FY 2003. Some of the largest programs in research also showed the largest increases. They were the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (139 percent) and the National Science Foundation (66 percent). The U.S. Department of Education showed an increase of 358 percent during the same time period even though they only accounted for 2 percent of the research funds (table 4 and table A-4 in appendix).

The remaining 5 percent of federal program support in FY 2003, or $6.6 billion, is for other education programs, which include libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research. Funding for these other education programs increased 44 percent between FY 1990 to FY 2003, after adjusting for inflation. (table 2, and table A-1 in appendix). In other education, the largest program, the rehabilitative services and disability research programs in the U.S. Department of Education, increased 166 percent between FY 1980 and FY 1990 and 20 percent between FY 1990 and FY 2003 (table 4 and table A-4 in appendix).

Between FY 1995 and FY 2003, federal education program funds increased 49 percent, after adjustment for inflation. Elementary and secondary programs funds increased 52 percent, postsecondary education funds increased 43 percent, other education program funds increased 20 percent, and research at educational institutions increased 60 percent (table 2 and table A-1 in appendix).

Table 2. Federal on-budget program funds for education, by level of education or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980 to 2003

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 2003 dollars]

Level of education or educational purpose	Fiscal year						Percent change						
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003 [1]	FY 1980 to FY 1985	FY 1980 to FY 1990	FY 1980 to FY 2003 [1]	FY 1985 to FY 1990	FY 1990 to FY 1995	FY 1990 to FY 2003 [1]	FY 1995 to FY 2003 [1]
Total	**$72.9**	**$61.1**	**$69.6**	**$83.5**	**$91.3**	**$124.7**	**–16.1**	**–4.5**	**71.2**	**13.8**	**19.9**	**79.3**	**49.5**
Elementary and secondary	33.9	26.5	29.6	39.2	46.5	59.7	–21.8	–12.5	76.2	11.9	32.2	101.3	52.3
Postsecondary education	23.5	17.5	18.4	20.5	15.9	29.3	–25.4	–21.6	24.9	5.1	11.5	59.3	42.9
Other [2]	3.3	3.3	4.6	5.5	5.8	6.6	0.9	39.4	101.3	38.1	20.6	44.4	19.8
Research at educational institutions	12.3	13.9	17.0	18.3	23.0	29.2	13.1	38.6	138.1	22.6	7.5	71.7	59.8

[1] Estimated.
[2] Includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research.

NOTE: Percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Constant dollars are based on the composite deflator used in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2005.*

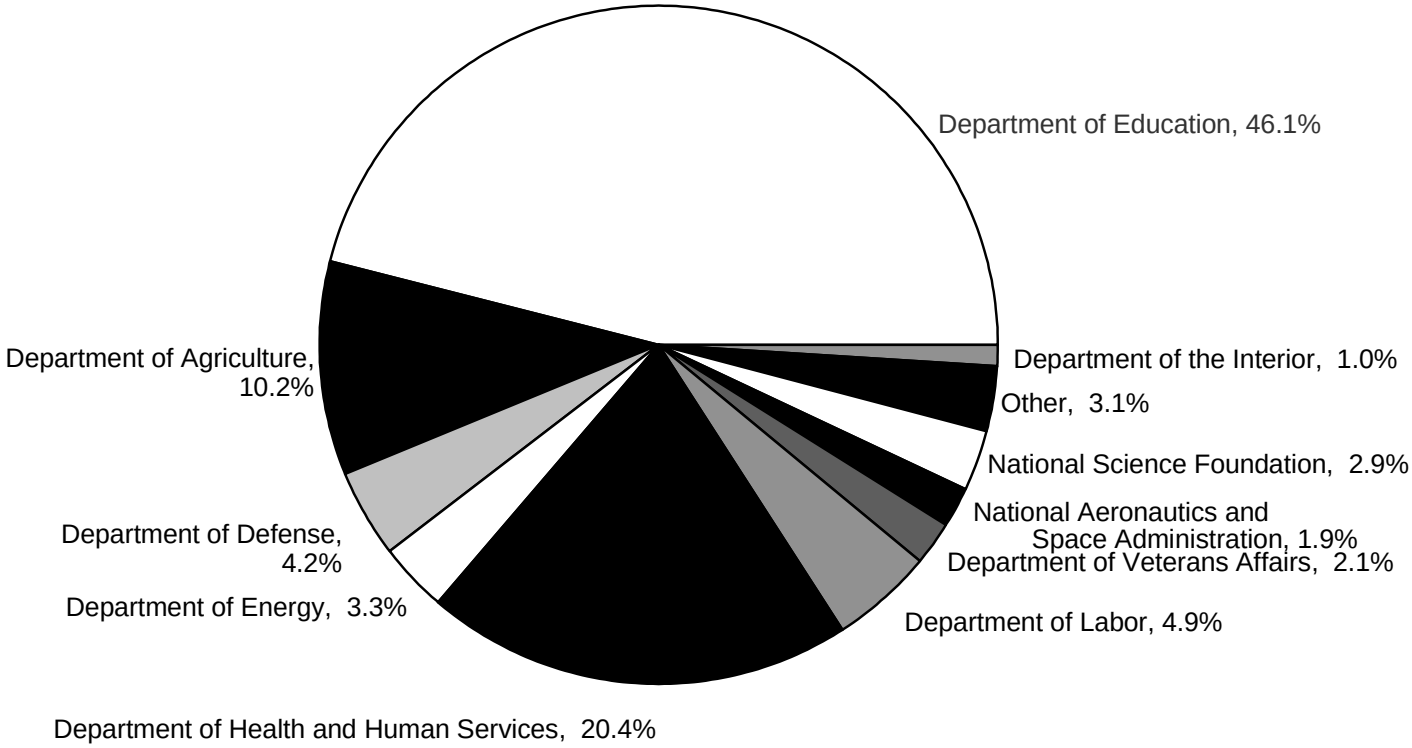
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government,* fiscal years 1982 to 2004; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1980 to 2003; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies (table A in appendix).

Among federal agencies, the Department of Education (ED) is the largest provider of education funds at all program levels except for research (table A-4 in appendix). ED's estimated FY 2003 program funds is $57.4 billion—46 percent of the total federal on-budget funds for education (table 3 and tables A-2, A-3, and A-4 in appendix). In terms of spending for research at universities, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provides the most—$15.8 billion, or 54 percent of the total spent on research (table 4 and table A-4 in the appendix).

Total federal on-budget program funds for education and related activities decreased 5 percent in constant dollars between FY 1980 and FY 1990 but increased 79 percent between FY 1990 and FY 2003 (table 2). Education spending changes varied greatly among federal departments and agencies (table 3 and tables A-2 and A-3 in appendix). For example, education spending by the Department of Veterans Affairs declined from $5.0 billion to $1.0 billion (79 percent) between FY 1980 and FY 1990, after adjusting for inflation, and increased 160 percent between FY 1990 and FY 2003. The reason for the decline between FY 1980 and FY 1990 was the termination of the Department of Veterans Affairs' largest education program, the old GI Bill (Vietnam-era Veterans) , limited to individuals with active military service before 1977. However, the new GI Bill (All volunteer-force educational assistance), which was enacted in October 1984, established two new peacetime educational programs, which increased 412 percent in constant dollars between FY 1990 and FY 2003. In contrast, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) education spending increased 60 percent between FY 1990 and FY 2003 (see table 3 and table A-3 in the appendix). NASA education spending has shown a large increase because of more federal spending on research (see table A-4 in appendix).

Of the 10 largest providers of federal education program funding, all had an increase in federal spending, after adjusting for inflation, between FY 1990 and FY 2003 (table 3).

Figure 2. Estimated federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal year 2003



NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government,* F*iscal Year 2004;* and National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 2001, 2002, and 2003.*

Table 3. Largest providers of federal on-budget education program funding, by agency: Fiscal years 1980, 1985, 1990, 2000, and 2003

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 2003 dollars]

Agency	FY 1980		FY 1985		FY 1990		FY 2000		FY 2003 [1]		Percent change, FY 1980 to FY 1990	Percent change, FY 1990 to FY 2003 [1]
	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total		
Total	**$72.9**	**100.0**	**$61.1**	**100.0**	**$69.6**	**100.0**	**$91.3**	**100.0**	**$124.7**	**100.0**	**–4.5**	**79.3**
Dept. of Education (ED)	27.8	38.1	26.2	42.8	31.3	44.9	36.2	39.7	57.4	46.1	12.7	83.7
Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS)	11.9	16.3	8.3	13.6	10.7	15.4	18.8	20.6	25.4	20.4	–9.6	136.9
Dept. of Agriculture (USDA)	9.6	13.2	7.5	12.3	8.4	12.1	11.8	12.9	12.8	10.2	–12.4	51.2
Dept. of Labor (DOL)	3.9	5.4	3.1	5.0	3.4	4.9	5.0	5.5	6.1	4.9	–14.0	79.7
Dept. of Defense (DOD)	3.3	4.5	4.9	8.0	4.9	7.0	4.8	5.3	5.2	4.2	47.4	7.9
Dept. of Energy (DOE)	3.4	4.7	3.5	5.8	3.5	5.0	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.3	1.8	18.4
National Science Foundation (NSF)	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.9	2.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	2.9	25.4	70.1
Dept. of Veterans Affairs (VA)	5.0	6.8	2.0	3.3	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.7	2.1	–79.4	159.9
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.9	173.0	60.2
Dept. of the Interior (INT)	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	–8.7	44.8
All other federal agencies	4.8	6.7	2.2	3.7	2.0	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.8	3.1	–59.4	94.6

[1] Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Constant dollars are based on the composite deflator used in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2005* (table A-2 in appendix for current dollars and table A-4 in appendix for full description of programs).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government,* fiscal years 1982 to 2004; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1980 to 2003; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

Elementary and Secondary Programs

Fifty-two percent of the $59.7 billion spent by the federal government in FY 2003 on elementary and secondary education came from the Department of Education (ED) (A-4 D in appendix). ED is the largest federal provider of elementary and secondary funds. Some of ED's major programs in elementary and secondary education in FY 2003 are: Title I, Education for the Disadvantaged, the second largest federally funded elementary and secondary education program (19 percent); Special Education (14 percent); School Improvement programs, which include, for example, 21st Century Community Learning Centers and Educational Technology, which have been transferred from the Education Reform program, the Safe and Drug-Free Schools programs, Class Size Reduction program, Charter School grants, and the Innovative Education programs (11 percent); Vocational and Adult Education (3 percent); and Impact Aid (2 percent) (table 4).

The Department of Agriculture, the second largest provider for elementary and secondary education activities (19 percent) in FY 2003, funds the child nutrition programs, the largest of the federally funded elementary and secondary education programs (19 percent). Among other federal agencies with substantial outlays in elementary and secondary education in FY 2003, is the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) (13 percent), which funds the Head Start program for preschool children who are disadvantaged and also provides funds to students under 19 who are covered by Social Security Benefit programs. The Department of Labor (10 percent) provides for classroom training and other programs through the Job Training Partnership Act, including the Job Corps program. It also has youth opportunity grants, which links academic and occupational learning with youth development activities. The Department of Defense (DOD) (3 percent) operates a large number of schools for children whose parents are U.S. military personnel stationed overseas or at certain installations in the United States. The Overseas Dependents Schools program is DOD's largest elementary and secondary program. The Department of the Interior (2 percent) provides funds for education and welfare services for American Indians through programs in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Department of Veterans Affairs (1 percent) funds vocational and job training programs for disabled service members and veterans.

Postsecondary Programs, On-Budget

Among federal agencies in FY 2003, the Department of Education is the primary provider of funds for postsecondary education (excluding research), spending $22.7 billion, or 77 percent of the $29.3 billion of federal support for postsecondary education in FY 2003 (A-4 in appendix). The largest federal program in postsecondary education in FY 2003 is ED's Student Financial Assist-

ance (SFA) program (48 percent). Another large program is the Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan Program, that was phased in beginning with the 1994–95 academic year (17 percent). The Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program, formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program, also receives substantial financial support from ED (4 percent). The on-budget funding of the FFEL program primarily includes special allowances to lenders, in-school subsidized interest payments, and payments for loan defaults. The SFA and FFEL funds made available through nonfederal organizations as a result of these programs are included under nonfederal support.

The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 authorized the FDSL program. FDSL provides loans to students primarily through postsecondary institutions, using capital raised by the U.S. Treasury rather than through private lenders, and provides borrowers with greater choice in repayment plans. These capital amounts are considered off-budget, because they come out of a revolving trust fund where monies will be replenished when loans are repaid. However, the subsidy costs associated with them are considered an on-budget outlay (page 11, *Off-Budget Support and Nonfederal Funds Generated by Federal Legislation*). The FFEL show a negative amount in FY 2001 and the FDSL show a negative amount in FY 2000, because the value of future repayments of interest and collections on default costs and in-school interest subsidies exceeded default costs and in-school interest costs. Under Credit Reform, the subsidy amounts needed for active loan cohorts are re-estimated annually in both FFEL and FDSL to account for changes in actual data compared to projections. In 2000, the FDSL re-estimate primarily reflects higher interest rate projections leading to larger repayment estimates, while the FFEL re-estimate reflects higher interest rate costs. The 2003 re-estimate reflects actual trends in default recoveries that exceed earlier estimates, which means the future repayments of interest and collections on defaults will exceed default costs and in-school interest subsidies. Another large program category in the U.S. Department of Education is the Higher Education program (7 percent) in FY 2003, which includes scholarships and fellowships, and aid to institutions.

The second largest provider of postsecondary education funds in FY 2003 was the Department of Veterans Affairs' (7 percent), which funds programs under the new GI Bill (Montgomery Bill) for veterans and members of the Selected Reserve Armed Forces. The Department of Health and Human Services, the third largest provider (6 percent), supports college education through its National Institutes of Health training grants and Health Training programs. The Department of Defense, the fourth largest provider of funds for postsecondary education (5 percent), provides funds for tuition assistance for military personnel, operation of service academies, the Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps, and professional development for officers.

Other Education Programs

Other education programs include funds for special institutions, libraries, professional development at specific institutes, a variety of cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad, and some miscellaneous research. In FY 2003, over half (52 percent) of these funds came from the Department of Education followed by the Agency for International Development (8 percent). Next is the Corporation for National and Community Service (8 percent), which was established through the National Service Trust Act of 1993 starting in FY 1994. This Act provides education grants to people age 17 years or older who perform community service before, during, or after postsecondary education for higher learning (see table D in appendix). The Department of Agriculture, the Library of Congress, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the National Archives and Records Administration also made substantial outlays for other education-related programs. The largest other education program in FY 2003 was the Rehabilitative Services and Disability Research program, (44 percent) funded through the Department of Education (table 4).

Research

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) funded large amounts of research at universities and university-sponsored research and development centers in FY 2003. HHS expended $15.8 billion, or 54 percent of the $29.2 billion of federal support going to research in FY 2003. This exceeded the research funding of any other federal department (table A-4 in appendix).

The Department of Energy ($4.1 billion, 14 percent) and the National Science Foundation ($3.2 billion, 11 percent) also provided large amounts of funding for research at universities and related institutions. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration ($2.4 billion, 8 percent) and the Department of Defense ($2.2 billion, 7 percent) were the only other agencies with estimated expenditures for university research exceeding $1 billion in FY 2003. The Department of Education provided $0.6 billion in FY 2003, and accounted for 2 percent of the total spent on research (table 4).

Table 4. Largest on-budget education program activities, by level of education or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980, 1985, 1990, 2000, and 2003

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 2003 dollars]

Level of education or other educational purpose, by program and agency	Outlays					Percent change, FY 1980 to FY 1990	Percent change, FY 1990 to FY 2003 [1]
	FY 1980	FY 1985	FY 1990	FY 2000	FY 2003 [1]		
	Elementary and secondary						
Total	**$33.9**	**$26.5**	**29.6**	**$46.5**	**$59.7**	**–12.5**	**101.3**
Child nutrition programs (USDA)	7.1	5.7	6.7	10.2	11.4	–6.0	70.1
Education for the disadvantaged (ED)	6.8	6.6	6.1	9.1	11.3	–10.5	85.8
Special education (ED)	1.7	1.6	2.2	5.3	8.5	25.5	289.7
School improvement programs (ED)	1.7	0.8	1.6	2.7	6.8	–3.8	321.3
Head Start (HHS)	1.6	1.7	2.0	5.6	6.7	25.7	241.7
Training programs (DOL)	2.9	2.1	2.4	3.6	4.6	–18.3	91.6
Vocational and adult education (ED)	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.6	1.9	–3.1	10.3
Job Corps (DOL)	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	([2])	51.6
Impact aid (ED)	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	–24.5	([2])
Social security student benefits	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	–8.6	37.1
Overseas dependents schools (DOD)	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	62.9	–25.1
Other elementary/secondary programs	6.4	3.3	3.1	4.6	4.2	–51.9	36.5
	Postsecondary education						
Total (on-budget)	**$23.5**	**$17.5**	**$18.4**	**$15.9**	**$29.3**	**–21.6**	**59.3**
Student financial assistance (ED)	7.8	6.5	8.0	9.6	14.1	2.6	76.6
William D. Ford Federal Direct Student Loans (ED)	†	†	†	–3.0	5.1	†	†
Federal Family Education Loans (ED)	3.0	5.5	5.9	2.9	1.2	98.1	–79.4
Other postsecondary programs	12.7	5.4	4.5	6.5	8.9	–64.4	96.5
	Other [3]						
Total	**$3.3**	**$3.3**	**$4.6**	**$5.8**	**$6.6**	**39.4**	**44.4**
Rehabilitative services and disability research (ED)	0.9	1.3	2.4	2.9	2.9	166.1	19.7
Other education programs	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.9	3.7	–8.8	71.9
	Research						
Total	**$12.3**	**$13.9**	**$17.0**	**$23.0**	**$29.2**	**38.6**	**71.7**
Research (HHS)	4.4	5.1	6.6	11.1	15.8	49.9	139.3
Research (DOE)	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.8	4.1	9.4	20.3
Research (NSF)	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.7	3.2	22.4	65.8
Research (NASA)	0.5	0.8	1.5	2.2	2.4	173.1	60.7
Research (DOD)	1.4	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.2	85.3	–14.2
Research (ED)	0.2	([4])	0.1	0.1	0.6	–27.5	357.6
Other research programs	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	–14.0	6.7

† Not applicable.
[1] Estimated.
[2] Less than 0.5 percent.
[3] Other education programs include libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research.
[4] Less than 50 million dollars.

NOTE: Percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays. See table A-4 in appendix for current dollars. Constant dollars are based on the composite deflator used in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2005.* See table 3 for the names of federal agencies abbreviated above.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government,* fiscal years 1982 to 2004; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1980 to 2003; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

Off-Budget Support and Nonfederal Funds Generated by Federal Legislation

Federal support for education extends beyond those amounts included in the U.S. budget. To measure the impact of the federal role in supporting education, one must also take into account nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation that are made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies. Even though nonfederal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of this support in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and public and private lending authorities. This responsibility may result in additional federal spending which has to be financed by taxes, borrowing, or other means. Almost all education-related, nonfederal funding generated by federal legislation occurs in the area of loans for postsecondary students.

Federal Family Education Loans

Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation (as defined in this report) have both nonfederal and on-budget funding components. The Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program subsidizes and guarantees low-interest loans to students and parents. The on-budget components include the interest paid to the lender while the borrower is in school, and if required, a special allowance paid to lenders. The federal government pays interest subsidies to some 3,500 participating private lenders and guarantees loans against default through reinsurance payments to 36 active state and private nonprofit guaranty agencies that serve as insurance intermediaries between the government and FFEL lenders for loan defaults. If the borrower defaults on the loan, there is another on-budget component. This is the amount of the loan for which the lender must be reimbursed. The nonfederal funds component is the capital provided by private lenders for student loans. This program was reduced beginning in the 1994–95 school year and supplemented by the Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, which was renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan Program. In addition to the creation of Direct Loans, the Student Loan Reform Act (SLRA) of 1993 mandates major changes in the FFEL program, including new fees for lenders and holders of some FFEL loans and new risk-sharing structures, under which states, loan holders, and guaranty agencies are responsible for some loan default costs. The SLRA also lowers FFEL borrower interest rates and origination fees.

William D. Ford Federal Direct Student Loans

The William D. Ford Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program was established by the Student Loan Reform Act (SLRA) of 1993. The FDSL program is a streamlined student loan system that began making loans on July 1, 1994, and operates along with the FFEL system. The FDSL program had approximately 7 percent of the total new loan volume (combined FFEL program and FDSL program loans) in 1994–95, and now accounts for about 25 percent of student loan volumes. Under the FDSL program, loan capital is provided directly by the federal government, using Treasury borrowing, rather than through federal subsidization of private lenders and state-level guaranty agencies. The on-budget support includes administrative costs, interest subsidies to borrowers, and the accounting for loan defaults. For purposes of this report, the off-budget support is the capital provided by the federal government for student loans.

State Student Incentive Grants

The State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program provided incentives to states to develop state-level, need-based postsecondary student grant and community service work-study programs. Federal funds were matched by state contributions on a dollar-for-dollar basis, although some states chose to overmatch. When the program was first authorized in 1972, 28 states had undergraduate grant programs. Later all states participated and state expenditures have continued to expand, even as federal funding has dropped or remained level. In 1997, states overmatched their Federal SSIG allocations by about 20 to 1. The State Student Incentive Grant program is now the Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership program.

Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnerships (LEAP)

The LEAP program provides dollar-for-dollar matching funds to support state need-based postsecondary student grant assistance. LEAP was enacted October 7, 1998, under Public Law 105–244. This program was previously authorized as the State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program. Federal LEAP funds are awarded to states so that states establish and maintain need-based grant programs and establish community service programs to help financially needy students pay for college. There are also work-study programs under this program, which are sepa-

rate from the work-study aid program that is a different program and listed separately. Appropriations in excess of $30 million are reserved for a separate program, Special LEAP (SLEAP), which requires two-to-one state-matching (rather than the dollar-for-dollar requirement of the regular program) and supports a variety of allowable activities such as scholarships and early intervention programs.

Campus-Based Programs

Perkins Loans

The Perkins Loan program, one of the three campus-based programs, (formerly the National Direct/Defense Loans), initially authorized under the National Defense Education Act of 1958, currently has approximately 2,000 participating institutions that administer the Perkins Loan revolving funds. The Perkins Loan program provides long-term, low interest loans to undergraduate and graduate students with demonstrated financial need. These revolving funds, with total assets of about $7.2 billion, represent nearly 40 years of federal capital contributions (these are the on-budget funds), institutional matching funds (the institutions' contributions are the nonfederal funds), repayments on previous loans, and reimbursements for cancellations. Under current law, institutions provide one dollar for every three federal dollars. There are also Perkins Loan cancellation payments which are related to cancellation of loan obligations of borrowers. Institutional funds are reimbursed by the federal government for debts cancelled as a result of a borrower engaging in certain public service occupations, such as teaching in Head Start programs, full-time law enforcement, nursing, special education teachers, or military service in areas of hostility. Cancellations have increased significantly in recent years due to the expansion of eligibility by the Higher Education Amendments of 1992 and 1998. These cancellation payments are on-budget funds. Perkins Loan borrowers pay no interest during in-school, grace, and deferment periods, and are currently charged 5 percent interest during the principal repayment period. With the enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1992 and 1998, undergraduate students can now borrow up to $4,000 per year and graduate and professional students can borrow up to $6,000 each year. The maximum amount a student can borrow for combined undergraduate and graduate or professional study is $40,000.

Work-Study Aid Program

Under the Work-Study program, also known as the College Work-Study or Federal Work-Study, the Department of Education makes grants to participating institutions to help pay salaries of undergraduate and graduate students working part time. Prior to 1993, the institutional-matching share was 30 percent. Since 1993, the institutional-matching share has been 25 percent. Institutions are required to use at least 7 percent of their work-study allocation to pay students employed in community service jobs. The Department of Education has waived the 25 percent institutional matching requirement for students who tutor kindergarten and elementary school students in reading, effective with the 1997–98 academic year. In addition, the Department waives the 25 percent employer-matching requirement for students who work as reading or math tutors, and such activities must include at least one reading tutor or family literacy project. As part of the America Counts Challenge, which is aimed at helping all students master mathematics, including the foundations of algebra and geometry by the end of the 8th grade, the Department has extended this matching requirement waiver to mathematics tutors starting with the 1999–2000 award year. Since July 1999, almost 400 institutions have established programs.

Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG)

The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) program is ''campus-based'' like the Work-Study program in that they both are administered primarily by the participating institutions using yearly allocations of federal funds. The SEOG program provides grant assistance to undergraduate students who demonstrate need under a statutory need-analysis system. Beginning in 1993, the federal share of such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the total grant, and an institutional match of 25 percent is required. The SEOG program provides grant assistance of up to $4,000 per academic year to undergraduate students with demonstrated financial need.

Income Contingent Loans

The Income Contingent Loan (ICL) program, created by the Higher Education Amendments of 1986, was a demonstration project that had a 10-institution limit on participation. These 10 institutions were required to match federal capital contributions at the rate of one institutional dollar for every nine federal dollars. On July 1, 1992, the ICL program was repealed by the Higher Education Amendments of 1992 and the remaining funds were transferred to the three campus-based programs, the Perkins Loan, College Work-Study, and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant programs. One feature of the former ICL repayment program became a standard feature in student loans in the 1993 Student Loan Reform Act, which

is that the repayment program allows a student to take a low-paying, community-oriented job without the fear of defaulting. Both the Perkins Loans and the ICL have revolving loan funds, for making new loans and for collecting loans that the institutions are responsible for administering. The federal capital contributions to the Perkins Loan and ICL programs are the on-budget funds, and the institutions' capital contributions are the nonfederal funds.

Summary

In FY 2003 some $46.3 billion in off-budget support and nonfederal funds was generated by federal legislation. While appearing as budget authority or outlays in the U.S. Budget, these funds provided assistance to postsecondary students and institutions of higher education in FY 2003. These funds constituted 27 percent of the total federal support for education. The off-budget support and nonfederal funds combined with on-budget postsecondary education programs and research, amounted to $104.8 billion in FY 2003, or about 61 percent of the total federal support for education (table 5 and table A-1 in appendix).

Under the FFEL program, new student loans totaling $33.8 billion were made in FY 2003. The FDSL loans accounted for $12.0 billion in FY 2003 and the Perkins Loan program accounted for an additional $0.03 billion in matching funds for low-cost loans. In FY 2003, it is estimated that the LEAP and the Special Leap program (formerly the SSIG program) aided students with $0.1 billion in state-appropriated expenditures. The nonfederal share of the SEOG program amounted to $0.2 billion, and under the Work-Study program, employer contributions to student earnings amounted to $0.2 billion. While the Department of Education has reduced student loan default rates to 6.8[5] percent over the past several years, the loan volume has more than doubled between FY 1990 and FY 2003.

Table 5. Off-budget support and nonfederal funds for education generated by federal legislation: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2003

[Amounts in millions of **constant** FY 2003 dollars]

Federal programs	Off-budget support and nonfederal funds				Percent change, FY 1980 to FY 1990	Percent change, FY 1990 to FY 2003[1]
	FY 1980	FY 1990	FY 2000	FY 2003[1]		
Total	**$10,258.5**	**$15,079.0**	**$35,693.9**	**$46,297.0**	**47.0**	**207.0**
Total off-budget support						
Federal Direct Student Loans[2]	†	†	10,992.7	11,969.0	†	†
Total nonfederal funds						
Federal Family Education Loans	9,713.5	14,592.2	24,128.2	33,791.0	50.2	131.6
Perkins Loans	67.1	20.2	35.4	33.0	–69.9	63.1
Income Contingent Loans[3]	†	0.7	†	†	†	†
Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnerships[4]	162.2	79.8	53.1	103.0	–50.8	29.1
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	†	65.8	212.2	202.0	†	207.1
Work-study aid	315.6	320.4	272.4	199.0	1.5	–37.9

† Not applicable.
[1] Estimated.
[2] The first year that money was appropriated in was FY 1994.
[3] This program was started in FY 1987 and was closed in 1992.
[4] Formerly the State Student Incentive Grants.

NOTE: Percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Constant dollars are based on the composite deflator used in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2005.*

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Deputy Secretary, Budget Service, unpublished data (table A-1 in appendix).

Estimated Federal Tax Expenditures to Support Education

Federal support for education also comes indirectly through the U.S. tax code, which is referred to as tax expenditures. The reason for referring to these subsidies as ''tax expenditures'' is that the benefits provided by the federal government through tax preferences are equivalent to benefits that could be provided in the form of direct federal outlays for education. Consequently, federal tax subsidies should be taken into account when providing a comprehensive assessment of federal financial support for education.

A portion of these tax expenditures can be considered education expenditures. For example, some deductions al-

[5] U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Deputy Secretary, Budget Service.

lowed for state and local taxes—major sources of local education funding—on federal income tax returns reduce federal revenues and are known as federal tax expenditures. At the same time, tax expenditures reduce the burden of school support on some individual taxpayers, mainly taxpayers who itemize their deductions. Some of these federal education tax expenditures are deductions of charitable contributions directly to educational institutions; exclusions of scholarships, fellowships, and GI Bill benefits from taxable income; personal exemption status on parents' federal income taxes for dependent students over 19 years of age; and exemption from federal taxes on interest income from state and local school bonds and student loan bonds. Note that these charitable contributions exclude contributions to other non-profit organizations (*Sources and Methodology*).

Because tax expenditures represent tax revenues that might have been paid in the absence of certain credits or deductions, they cannot be directly measured, only estimated.

Federal tax expenditures on education were estimated at $43.0 billion in FY 2001, reflecting an increase, after adjusting for inflation, of 68 percent since 1990 (table 6). Although there were fluctuations from year to year during this period, there was a significant drop in FY 1988 (table A-1 in appendix). The Tax Reform Act of 1986 may have curtailed tax subsidies in several ways. First, it eliminated or restricted certain deductions and exemptions. Second, increases in the standard deduction turned many former itemizers into nonitemizers, reducing the subsidy value of such items as the deductibility of local school property taxes. And third, marginal tax rates were reduced, shifting taxpayers into lower brackets and lowering the value of all remaining deductions, exclusions, and exemptions.

Table 6. Estimated federal tax expenditures for education: Fiscal years 1975 to 2001

[Amounts in billions of **current** and **constant** FY 2003 dollars]

Estimated federal tax expenditures [1]	FY 1975	FY 1980	FY 1985	FY 1990	FY 1995	FY 2000	FY 2001	Percent change, FY 1980 to FY 1990	Percent change, FY 1990 to FY 2001
In current dollars	$8.6	$13.3	$19.1	$19.0	$24.6	$39.5	$41.5	42.9	117.8
In constant dollars	27.0	28.1	29.9	25.7	28.7	41.9	43.0	–8.8	67.7

[1] Federal tax expenditures is a standard accounting terminology and there should be no inference made that the government spends this money. See *Definitions,* page 27.

NOTE: Percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Constant dollars are based on the composite deflator used in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2005.*

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, "Estimates of Federal Tax Expenditures for Education, Selected Fiscal Years, FY 1975 to FY 1990," and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1975 to FY 2001," prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics (table A-1 in appendix).

Recipients of Federal Education Support

Not all federal education support goes directly to schools, colleges, universities or other traditional education institutions. Some goes directly to students (for school costs, out-of-pocket expenses, and off-campus housing), some to banks and other lenders (to pay interest subsidies and default costs on guaranteed loans), some for direct federal services (such as military academies or overseas dependents schools), and some for other institutions (such as libraries or museums).

Recipients of federal education support are grouped in the following categories in this report: local education agencies (LEAs), state education agencies (SEAs), postsecondary students, postsecondary institutions (PSIs), and the federal government (Fed), which itself is a recipient of federal education funds when it spends directly for education and related activities (figure 3, table 7, and tables A-5, A-6, A-7, and A-8 in appendix). Also tabulated are multiple recipients, a category used to capture federal funds available to more than one type of eligible recipient, and other recipients, a category that includes Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

The initial recipient of federal education funds is frequently not the ultimate recipient of the funds. For example, SEAs apply for and receive federal aid that they pass on to their LEAs, while much federal student assistance is channeled through postsecondary institutions to students who then spend it on tuition and books and room and board at the same postsecondary institutions (PSIs).

Table 7. Estimated federal support for education, by type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2003

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 2003 dollars]

Ultimate recipient	FY 1980		FY 1990		FY 2000		FY 2003		Percent change, FY 1980 to FY 2003	Percent change, FY 1980 to FY 1990	Percent change, FY 1990 to FY 2003
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent			
Total	**$83.1**	**100.0**	**$84.7**	**100.0**	**$127.0**	**100.0**	**$171.0**	**100.0**	**105.8**	**1.9**	**102.0**
Local education agencies	23.1	27.8	18.7	22.1	28.2	22.2	36.1	21.1	56.1	–19.0	92.6
State education agencies	2.9	3.5	4.4	5.2	7.0	5.5	9.3	5.4	217.0	50.5	110.7
Postsecondary students [1]	19.3	23.2	14.2	16.8	22.8	18.0	34.5	20.2	78.8	–26.3	142.6
Postsecondary institutions	23.7	28.6	27.5	32.5	42.1	33.2	57.5	33.6	142.0	15.9	108.8
Federal government	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.0	4.5	2.7	55.8	12.0	39.2
Multiple types	5.3	6.4	7.5	8.8	13.0	10.3	15.9	9.3	198.8	40.3	112.9
Other	5.8	7.0	9.1	10.7	10.1	8.0	13.3	7.8	128.5	55.6	46.9

[1] This includes estimated off-campus spending by students. See Sources and Methodology section for estimation procedures.

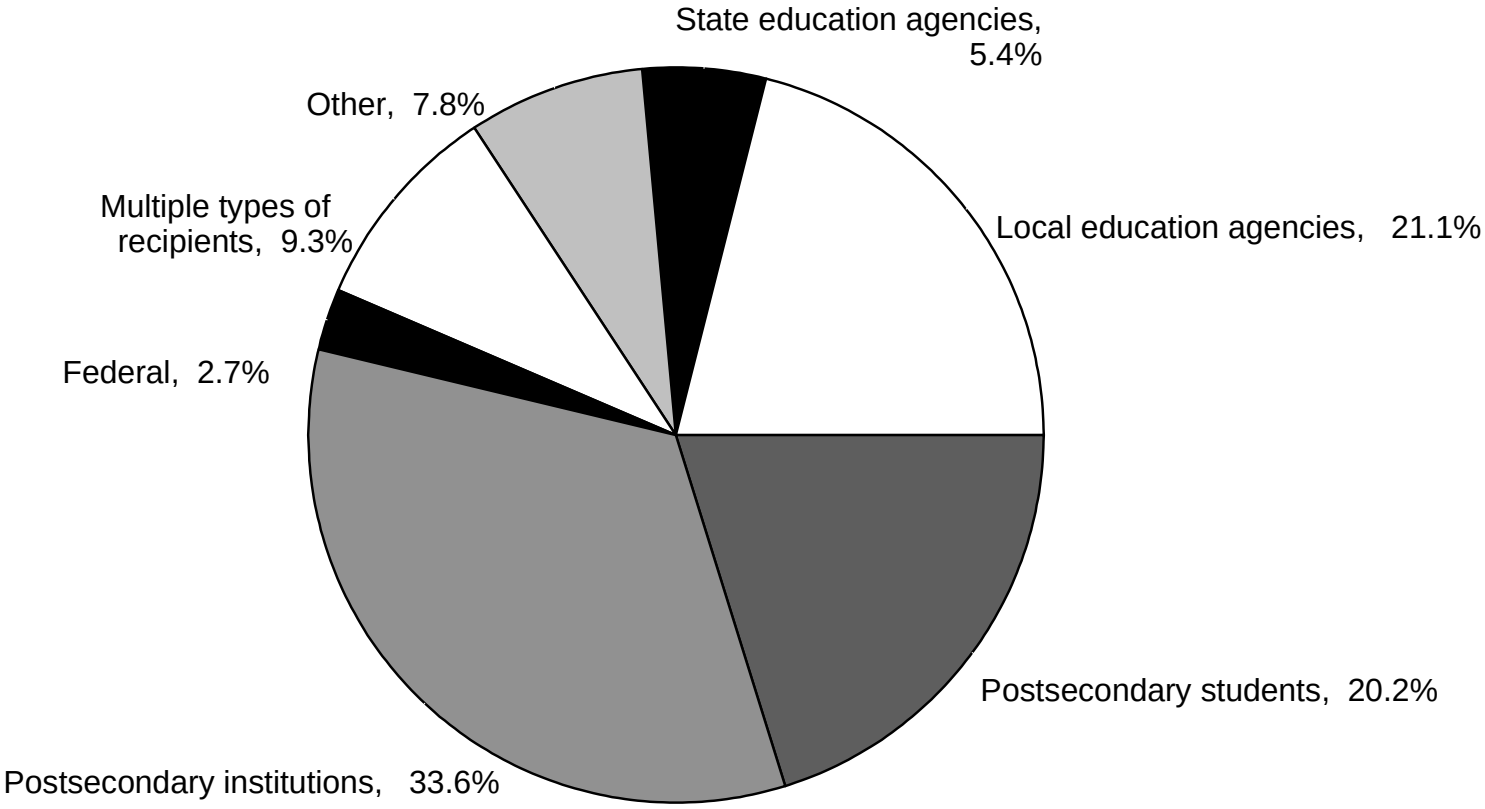
NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Constant dollars are based on the composite deflator used in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2005*. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Deputy Secretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government,* fiscal years 1982 to 2004; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1980 to 2003; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies (tables A-5, A-6, A-7, and A-8 in appendix).

Federal support for education (excluding federal tax expenditures) amounted to $171.0 billion in FY 2003. The PSIs received the largest share, followed by LEAs, postsecondary students, multiple recipients, other recipients, SEAs, and the federal government (table 7). Federal education funds increased 106 percent between FY 1980 and FY 2003, after adjustment for inflation, but there were significant differences among the recipient categories. Funds received by LEAs increased 56 percent, after adjustment for inflation. There was sizeable growth from FY 1980 to FY 2003 in funds received by SEAs, multiple recipients, and postsecondary institutions. The growth in funds to SEAs and multiple recipients was in large measure due to increases in funding for rehabilitative services and disability research (ED) and the Head Start program (HHS). In postsecondary institutions, the large increase was mainly due to research in institutions and student financial assistance. Funds for the other category rose by 129 percent between FY 1980 and FY 2003. Much of this funding went to financial institutions to support the Federal Family Education Loan program and the William D. Ford Federal Direct Student Loan program (tables 8 and 9, and tables A-5, A-6, A-7, and A-8 in appendix).

In FY 2003, LEAs received most of the elementary and secondary education funds and 21 percent of all federal education support (tables 8 and 9 and figure 3). Postsecondary students received the largest portion of direct support at the postsecondary education level and SEAs received the highest proportion at the other education level. PSIs received all of the research funds. Most of the off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation went to postsecondary students and postsecondary institutions.

Figure 3. Estimated percentage of federal support for education, by type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 2003



NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Budget Service, unpublished data and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2004*; National Science Foundation, *Research and Development, Fiscal Years 2001, 2002, and 2003*; and unpublished tabulations from various agencies.

In FY 2003, the U.S. Department of Education was the largest provider of federal funds for LEA and SEA recipients (table A-8 in appendix). The largest provider for postsecondary students was off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by programs administered by the U.S. Department of Education. The largest provider for postsecondary institutions was the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. For the federal category, it was the Department of Defense; for the multiple category of recipients, it was the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Labor; and for the other category of recipients, the largest provider was the off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation, and next the U.S. Department of Education.

Table 8. Estimated federal support for education (in current dollars), by level of education and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2003

[Amounts in billions of current dollars]

Year and level	Ultimate recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Students	PSIs	Fed	Multiple	Other
1980 total	**$39.3**	**$10.9**	**$1.4**	**$9.1**	**$11.2**	**$1.4**	**$2.5**	**$2.8**
Elementary and secondary	16.0	10.9	0.9	1.6	(1)	0.7	1.9	(1)
Postsecondary	11.1	†	0.1	5.4	3.8	0.2	0.3	1.3
Other[2]	1.5	(1)	0.3	(1)	(1)	0.5	0.3	0.4
Research	5.8	†	†	†	5.8	†	†	†
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	4.9	†	0.1	2.1	1.6	†	†	1.0
1990 total	**62.8**	**13.9**	**3.3**	**10.5**	**20.4**	**2.4**	**5.5**	**6.7**
Elementary and secondary	22.0	13.9	1.2	0.7	0.1	1.4	4.5	0.1
Postsecondary	13.7	†	0.3	4.9	4.0	0.2	0.6	3.7
Other[2]	3.4	(1)	1.5	(1)	†	0.8	0.4	0.6
Research	12.6	†	†	†	12.6	†	†	†
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	11.2	†	0.2	4.9	3.7	†	†	2.4
2000 total	**119.5**	**26.5**	**6.5**	**21.5**	**39.6**	**3.6**	**12.3**	**9.5**
Elementary and secondary	43.8	26.5	3.2	1.4	0.2	2.0	10.4	0.1
Postsecondary	15.0	†	0.1	6.6	5.7	0.3	0.9	1.5
Other[2]	5.5	(1)	2.3	(1)	(1)	1.3	1.0	0.8
Research	21.7	†	†	†	21.7	†	†	†
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	33.6	†	1.0	13.4	12.1	†	†	7.1
2003 total	**171.0**	**36.1**	**9.3**	**34.5**	**57.5**	**4.5**	**15.9**	**13.3**
Elementary and secondary	59.7	36.1	4.7	2.0	0.6	2.3	13.6	0.3
Postsecondary	29.3	†	0.7	14.0	11.1	0.3	1.1	2.1
Other[2]	6.6	(1)	2.4	(1)	(1)	1.9	1.2	1.1
Research	29.2	†	†	†	29.2	†	†	†
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	46.3	†	1.5	18.4	16.5	†	†	9.8

† Not applicable.
[1] $50 million or less.
[2] Other recipients include American Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Abbreviations are as follows: Local education agencies (LEA), state education agencies (SEA), postsecondary students (students), postsecondary institutions (PSIs), federal government (Fed), multiple types (multiple), and Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks are included under "other."

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Budget Service, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government,* fiscal years 1982 to 2004; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1980 to 2003; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies (tables A-5, A-6, A-7, and A-8 in appendix).

Table 9. Estimated federal support for education (in constant 2003 dollars), by level of education and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2003

[Amounts in billions of constant 2003 dollars]

Year and level	Ultimate recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Students	PSIs	Fed	Multiple	Other
1980 total	**$83.1**	**$23.1**	**$2.9**	**$19.3**	**$23.7**	**$2.9**	**$5.3**	**$5.8**
Elementary and secondary	33.9	23.1	1.8	3.3	(1)	1.5	4.0	0.1
Postsecondary	23.5	†	0.2	11.4	8.0	0.4	0.7	2.8
Other[2]	3.3	(1)	0.7	(1)	(1)	1.0	0.6	0.8
Research	12.3	†	†	†	12.3	†	†	†
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	10.3	†	0.2	4.5	3.4	†	†	2.1
1990 total	**84.7**	**18.7**	**4.4**	**14.2**	**27.5**	**3.3**	**7.5**	**9.1**
Elementary and secondary	29.6	18.7	1.7	1.0	0.1	1.9	6.1	0.1
Postsecondary	18.4	†	0.4	6.7	5.4	0.3	0.8	4.9
Other[2]	4.6	(1)	2.1	(1)	†	1.1	0.5	0.9
Research	17.0	†	†	†	17.0	†	†	†
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	15.1	†	0.3	6.5	5.1	†	†	3.2
2000 total	**127.0**	**28.2**	**7.0**	**22.8**	**42.1**	**3.8**	**13.0**	**10.1**
Elementary and secondary	46.5	28.2	3.4	1.5	0.2	2.1	11.0	0.1
Postsecondary	15.9	†	0.1	7.0	6.0	0.3	0.9	1.6
Other[2]	5.8	(1)	2.4	(1)	(1)	1.4	1.1	0.9
Research	23.0	†	†	†	23.0	†	†	†
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	35.7	†	1.1	14.3	12.8	†	†	7.5
2003 total	**171.0**	**36.1**	**9.3**	**34.5**	**57.5**	**4.5**	**15.9**	**13.3**
Elementary and secondary	59.7	36.1	4.7	2.0	0.6	2.3	13.6	0.3
Postsecondary	29.3	†	0.7	14.0	11.1	0.3	1.1	2.1
Other[2]	6.6	(1)	2.4	(1)	(1)	1.9	1.2	1.1
Research	29.2	†	†	†	29.2	†	†	†
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	46.3	†	1.5	18.4	16.5	†	†	9.8

† Not applicable.
[1] $50 million or less.
[2] Other recipients include American Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Constant dollars are based on the composite deflator used in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2004*. Abbreviations are as follows: Local education agencies (LEA), state education agencies (SEA), postsecondary students (students), postsecondary institutions (PSIs), federal government (Fed), multiple types (multiple), and Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks are included under "other."

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Budget Service, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government,* fiscal years 1982 to 2004; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1980 to 2003; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies (tables A-5, A-6, A-7, and A-8 in appendix.)

Federal Support for Education Institutions

Total expenditures by public and private elementary and secondary schools and postsecondary institutions from all sources (federal, state, and local governments, and private sources) rose from $349.9 billion in FY 1980 to an estimated $514.3 billion in FY 1990 an increase of 47 percent after being adjusted for inflation (table 11). Between FY 1990 and FY 2003[6] there was a 50 percent increase to an estimated $769.5 billion. Federal education support going to these institutions, including off-budget support, nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation, and on-budget funds including support for research, increased from $49.8 billion in FY 1980 to $50.7 billion in FY 1990 to $102.8 billion,[7] in FY 2003.

Federal education support going to public and private elementary and secondary institutions, local education agenies (LEAs), and state education agencies (SEAs) increased 96 percent, after adjusting for inflation, between FY 1990 and FY 2003, and total federal support to postsecondary institutions (PSIs) increased 109 percent, after adjusting for inflation, during the same time. Due to the more rapid rise in expenditures of educational institutions during the 1980s, the proportion of funding from federal sources declined from 14 percent in FY 1980 to 10 percent in FY 1990. Between FY 1990 and FY 2003, however, the share of federal support increased to 13 percent.

The Department of Education (ED) was the largest source of federal support for SEAs and LEAs (table A-8 in appendix). SEAs received 67 percent of their federal education support from ED, while LEAs received 66 percent in FY 2003. Most of the remaining federal support for LEAs came from the Department of Agriculture (31 percent).

Estimated institutional expenditures for postsecondary institutions increased 47 percent between FY 1990 and FY 2003, after adjusting for inflation (table 11). During this period, federal on-budget support for PSIs increased 82 percent and off-budget support and nonfederal funds for PSIs increased 227 percent.

Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation accounted for 29 percent of support to PSIs in FY 2003. On-budget funds from the Department of Health and Human Services accounted for 29 percent and the Department of Education on-budget funds accounted for 19 percent of federal support to PSIs for the FY 2003 total (table A-8 in appendix). Other significant sources of federal support to PSIs were the Department of Energy (7 percent), the National Science Foundation (6 percent), the Department of Defense (4 percent), and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (4 percent). Of all types of recipients, postsecondary institutions received their federal funds from the largest number of different departments and agencies, minimizing their dependence on any one.

It is important to note that tables 10 and 11 undercount federal support because these tables include only the federal support passed through LEAs, SEAs, and postsecondary institutions (tables A-5, A-6, A-7, and A-8 in appendix). These tables do not include the funds in the federal category that represent institutional expenditures, such as those of Bureau of Indian Affairs schools or the Department of Defense service schools.

[6] U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Deputy Secretary, *Fiscal Year 2004 Budget,*.

[7] These federal amounts differ from those reported in other NCES reports from the Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. For further discussion, see *Sources and Methodology* section, pages 23–25.

Table 10. Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support (in current dollars), by level of education and type of federal support: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2003

[Amounts in billions of current dollars]

Level of institution and type of federal support	FY 1980		FY 1990		FY 2000		FY 2003		Percent change, FY 1980 to FY 1990	Percent change, FY 1990 to FY 2003
	Amount	Percent of 1980 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1990 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 2000 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 2003 expenditure		
All levels										
Total expenditures	$165.6	100.0	$381.5	100.0	$678.4	100.0	$769.5	100.0	130.5	101.7
Federal support [1]	23.6	14.2	37.6	9.9	72.7	10.7	102.8	13.4	59.5	173.6
On-budget	21.9	13.2	33.6	8.8	59.6	8.8	84.7	11.0	53.8	152.1
Dept. of Education	8.7	5.2	14.1	3.7	25.3	3.7	37.7	4.9	62.8	166.6
Federally generated [2]	1.7	1.0	4.0	1.0	13.1	1.9	18.1	2.3	132.3	355.9
Elementary/secondary institutions										
Total expenditures	$103.2	100.0	$231.0	100.0	$411.4	100.0	$470.8	100.0	123.9	103.8
Federal support [3]	12.3	11.9	17.2	7.4	33.1	8.0	45.3	9.6	39.2	164.3
On-budget	12.2	11.9	16.9	7.3	32.1	7.8	43.8	9.3	38.6	158.5
Dept. of Education	6.4	6.2	10.5	4.5	20.3	4.9	27.0	5.7	63.5	157.0
Federally generated [2]	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.3	130.9	624.3
Postsecondary institutions										
Total expenditures	$62.5	100.0	$150.6	100.0	$267.0	100.0	$298.7	100.0	141.0	98.4
Federal support	11.2	18.0	20.4	13.6	39.6	14.9	57.5	19.2	81.7	181.4
On-budget	9.6	15.4	16.7	11.1	27.6	10.3	40.9	13.7	73.2	145.6
Dept. of Education	2.3	3.6	3.6	2.4	5.0	1.9	10.7	3.6	61.0	194.0
Federally generated [2]	1.6	2.6	3.7	2.5	12.1	4.5	16.5	5.5	132.4	340.6

[1] Includes all local education agencies (LEAs), state education agencies (SEAs), and postsecondary institutions (PSIs) funds in table 8.
[2] Includes off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation.
[3] Includes all LEA and SEA revenues in table 8.

NOTE: This table includes only the federal support where local education agencies, state education agencies, and postsecondary institutions are the ultimate recipients in both public and private elementary and secondary schools and public and private postsecondary institutions. Federal contributions to education through tax expenditures are not included in this table. Such payments would add substantial amounts and several percentage points to the federal share. Data for institutional expenditures are for the academic year ending in the fiscal year indicated. Some data have been revised from previously published data. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding (*Sources and Methodology*, pages 23–25).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, derived from Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys; and compilations from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government,* fiscal years 1982 to 2004; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1980 to 2003; unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Deputy Secretary, Budget Service, unpublished data (tables A-5, A-6, A-7, and A-8 in current dollars in appendix).

Table 11. Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support (in constant 2003 dollars), by level of education and type of federal support: Fiscal years 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2003

[Amounts in billions of constant 2003 dollars]

Level of institution and type of federal support	FY 1980		FY 1990		FY 2000		FY 2003		Percent change, FY 1980 to FY 1990	Percent change, FY 1990 to FY 2003
	Amount	Percent of 1980 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1990 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 2000 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 2003 expenditure		
All levels										
Total expenditures	$349.9	100.0	$514.3	100.0	$720.7	100.0	$769.5	100.0	47.0	49.6
Federal support [1]	49.8	14.2	50.7	9.9	77.3	10.7	102.8	13.4	1.8	103.0
On-budget	46.2	13.2	45.3	8.8	63.3	8.8	84.7	11.0	–1.9	87.0
Dept. of Education	18.3	5.2	19.1	3.7	26.9	3.7	37.7	4.9	3.9	97.8
Federally generated [2]	3.6	1.0	5.3	1.0	13.9	1.9	18.1	2.3	48.2	238.2
Elementary/secondary institutions										
Total expenditures	$217.9	100.0	$311.3	100.0	$437.1	100.0	$470.8	100.0	42.9	51.2
Federal support [3]	26.0	11.9	23.1	7.4	35.1	8.0	45.3	9.6	–11.2	96.1
On-budget	25.8	11.9	22.8	7.3	34.1	7.8	43.8	9.3	–11.6	91.8
Dept. of Education	13.6	6.2	14.1	4.5	21.6	4.9	27.0	5.7	4.3	90.7
Federally generated [2]	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.3	47.3	437.4
Postsecondary institutions										
Total expenditures	$132.0	100.0	$202.9	100.0	$283.6	100.0	$298.7	100.0	53.8	47.2
Federal support	23.7	18.0	27.5	13.6	42.1	14.9	57.5	19.2	15.9	108.8
On-budget	20.3	15.4	22.5	11.1	29.3	10.3	40.9	13.7	10.5	82.2
Dept. of Education	4.8	3.6	4.9	2.4	5.3	1.9	10.7	3.6	2.7	118.1
Federally generated [2]	3.4	2.6	5.1	2.5	12.9	4.5	16.5	5.5	48.3	226.9

[1] Includes all local education agencies (LEAs), state education agencies (SEAs), and postsecondary institutions (PSIs) funds in table 9.
[2] Includes off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation.
[3] Includes all LEA and SEA revenues in table 9.

NOTE: This table includes only the federal support where local education agencies, state education agencies, and postsecondary institutions are the ultimate recipients in both public and private elementary and secondary schools and public and private postsecondary institutions. Federal contributions to education through tax expenditures are not included in this table. Such payments would add substantial amounts and several percentage points to the federal share. Data for institutional expenditures are for the academic year ending in the fiscal year indicated. Data for institutional expenditures and federal funds are adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator used in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2005*. Some data have been revised from previously published data. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding (*Sources and Methodology,* pages 23–25).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, derived from Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys; and compilations from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government,* fiscal years 1982 to 2004; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1980 to 2003; unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Deputy Secretary, Budget Service, unpublished data (tables A-5, A-6, A-7, and A-8 in current dollars in appendix.)

Sources and Methodology

Data on expenditures for U.S. Department of Education programs came from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), *Budget of the United States Government, Appendix,* FY 1967 to FY 2004 editions, and from the Department of Education, Budget Office. Budget offices of other federal agencies provided information for all other federal program support except for research funds, which are obligations reported by the National Science Foundation in *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1965 to 2003. All FY 2003 data are preliminary except the Department of Education, which are actual numbers. The preliminary figures are from the federal agencies contacted and the *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2004*.

Except for money spent on research, outlays were used to report program funds to the extent possible. (ED totals do not reflect deductions for offsetting receipts.) Some federal program funds not commonly recognized as education assistance are also included in the totals reported. For example, portions of federal funds paid to some states and counties as shared revenues resulting from the sale of timber and minerals from public lands have been estimated as funds used for education purposes by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of the Interior. Parts of the funds received by states (in 1980) and localities under the General Revenue Sharing Program are also included. The share of these funds allocated to education was assumed equal to the share of general fund expenditures for elementary and secondary education by states and localities in the same year as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in its publication, *Governmental Finances.* Portions of federal funds received by the District of Columbia are also included. The share of federal funds for the District of Columbia assigned to education was assumed equal to the share of the city's general fund expenditures for each level of education.

All state intergovernmental expenditures for education were assumed earmarked for elementary/secondary education. Contributions of parent governments of dependent school systems to their public schools amounted to approximately 9 percent of local government revenues and local government revenue sharing in each year. Therefore, 9 percent of local government revenue sharing funds were assumed allocated each fiscal year to elementary and secondary education. Parent government contributions to public school systems were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Finances of Public School Systems.* The amount of state revenue sharing funds allocated for postsecondary education in 1980 was assumed to be 13 percent, the proportion of direct state expenditures for institutions of higher education reported in *Governmental Finances* for that year.

There are education-related programs in the Medicare program as well. These programs are called ''direct medical education'' (DME) and ''indirect medical education'' (IME). The Medicare program funds medical training costs of DME expenses in hospitals. These costs include the salaries of teachers, residents, supervisors, and administrators and education-related expenses such as classrooms. The DME costs are based on Medicare's share of costs associated with running residency training programs. Medicare has also recognized IME expenses, which are estimated payments for the higher patient care costs that teaching hospitals experience. Both DME and IME money goes to teaching hospitals. Unfortunately, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services can only provide data on the costs of these Medicare programs since FY 1990. Because of accounting procedures, they cannot go back any further, but these programs did exist since the 1960s and were funded. Table D in the appendix has footnoted the dollar amounts expended in the 1990s, but they are not included in the total because this report compares dollar amounts spent between FY 1980 and FY 2003.

The federal government began financing the medical education establishment in the 1960s. Its support is primarily through Medicare, but there are other programs in the Department of Defense, in the professional development education programs; the Department of Health and Human Services, health professionals training programs, National Health Service Corps scholarships program, National Institutes of Health training grants and health teaching facilities program; and the Department of Veterans Affairs, initiatives in allying regional hospitals with medical schools. The Department of Veterans Affairs helped create new state medical schools and expanded its support of medical education faculty and residents.

For the job training programs conducted by the Department of Labor, only estimated sums spent on classroom training have been reported as educational program support.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) tries to report most federal funds in support of education or of educational institutions. This report is an extension of a data series first constructed by OMB in 1967 and transferred in the early 1980s to NCES. In the past, OMB prepared annual reports on federal education program support. These were published in *Special Analyses, Budg-*

et of the United States Government. The information presented in this report is not, however, a continuation of the OMB series. A number of differences in the two series should be noted. OMB required all federal agencies to report outlays for education-related programs using a standardized form, thereby assuring agency compliance and consistency in reporting. The scope of education programs reported here differs from the scope of programs reported from the OMB series. Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation such as the annual volume of guaranteed student loans were not included in OMB's reports. Also the Rehabilitative Services and Disability Research program in the U.S. Department of Education was also excluded from the OMB report. Finally, while some mention was made of an annual estimate of federal tax expenditures, OMB did not include this estimate in its annual analysis of federal education support. Estimated federal tax expenditures for education are the difference between current federal tax receipts and what these receipts would be without existing education deductions to income allowed by federal tax provisions. NCES commissioned a study to calculate the proportions of these tax expenditures that are strictly related to education. These reports are ''Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1975 to FY 1990'', by Stephen M. Barro, and ''Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1985 to FY 2001,'' by Richard Phelps, for NCES. The education proportion of the deductibility of state and local taxes is calculated using estimates of revenues and expenditures by function (e.g., education, transportation, public safety) for states and five types of local governments (counties, municipalities, townships, school districts, and special districts). Revenues from ''charges'' (e.g., fees, sales) and transfers among levels of government are included in the calculations.

All the tax expenditure estimates included in this report are based on the annual *Budget of the United States Government,* published by the Office of Management and Budget in the Executive Office of the President. Their tax expenditure estimates are explained and listed in a 30-page chapter of the ''Analytical Perspective'' volume of the *Budget.*

The Office of Tax Analysis in the U.S. Treasury Department performs the actual calculations listed in the *Budget* for three federal taxes: the individual income tax, the corporation income tax, and the unified transfer tax. Tax expenditures are estimated by two different methods in the *Budget*—as ''revenue losses'' and ''outlay equivalents.'' Revenue losses are the estimated magnitude of tax revenues the government would gain in the absence of tax credits and deductions, under static assumptions of taxpayer behavior. ''Outlay equivalents'' represent the magnitude of expenditure that would be required to provide the taxpayer the same after-tax income as is received given the credits and deductions. The difference may seem subtle and, in the case of some tax expenditures, the estimates are identical made either way. More often, however, outlay equivalent estimates are larger, sometimes much larger. For more information on the distinction between these two forms of estimates, the reader is referred to the ''Tax Expenditures'' chapter in the *Budget.* Tax expenditure estimates used here represent only revenue losses and not outlay equivalents.

The method for estimating recipients' data is based on Victor Miller and Jay Noell's *Estimating Federal Funds for Education: A New Approach Applied to Fiscal Year 1980* and Esther Tron's ''Federal Support for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1984'' (U.S. Department of Education) and OMB's *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.* The recipients' data are estimated based on obligations. These estimates tend to undercount the amount received by postsecondary institutions, students, and LEAs because some federal programs have more than one recipient receiving funds. Some recipients may not even realize that the funds they received are federal in origin if they are received indirectly, through a third party. Many do not know the name of the federal department making the payment, especially when one federal agency makes a payment for another agency or when funds flow through intervening state institutions. In some cases the recipients were put into a multiple recipients category, because there was no way to disaggregate the amount each recipient received. Thus, distributing federal aid by ultimate recipient must still be indirectly estimated.

Federal support for educational institutions differs in this report from those reported in other NCES reports from the Common Core of Data (CCD) and the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Finance surveys. An example would be in FY 2000 where the CCD survey reports $27.1 billion in federal revenue for elementary and secondary institutions, whereas this report has $33.1 billion (in current dollars). Part of this is that CCD only reports public elementary and secondary schools, where some federal money goes to the school district to provide services to private elementary and secondary students also. An example of money that goes to private school students is Title I, Education for the Disadvantaged program. CCD also does not include the Head Start program or any federal money that goes to state education agencies. The Finance survey from IPEDS reported $29.3 billion for FY 2000, whereas this report has $39.6 billion. There are many reasons for the differences. A considerable amount of student financial aid from the federal government does not go directly to educational institutions. The institutional surveys count federal revenues

received during the fiscal year of the educational institution (often July 1 to June 30), which do not generally correspond exactly to those received during the federal fiscal year (October 1 to September 30). State education agencies are also not included in the CCD and the Finance survey from IPEDS; however, they are included in this report. Some federal programs are forward funded, for example, federal funds are appropriated in one fiscal year for spending by educational institutions in following years. In some cases, institutions do not identify federal money passed through state governments as ''federal'' receipts. At the elementary and secondary education level, state government-operated institutions such as those for individuals with disabilities are not included in the CCD survey prior to 1989. Some types of federal student financial aid programs, such as FFEL and FDSL, are specifically excluded from the IPEDS Finance survey. Off-budget support and nonfederal support are also excluded. Data on federal support appearing in this report are more comprehensive in scope than totals from institutionally-based surveys. For these reasons and a variety of other factors, federal support data in this report will differ from figures in NCES survey reports.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons. The federal funds composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (*Budget of the United States Government, Historical Tables, Fiscal Year 2005*) was used to compute constant dollars. The composite deflator numbers are:

Fiscal year	Composite deflator
1965	0.1928
1970	0.2363
1975	0.3384
1980	0.5029
1981	0.5562
1982	0.5958
1983	0.6245
1984	0.6555
1985	0.6781
1986	0.6947
1987	0.7143
1988	0.7359
1989	0.7631
1990	0.7882
1991	0.8226
1992	0.8508
1993	0.8725
1994	0.8902
1995	0.9120
1996	0.9328
1997	0.9508
1998	0.9603
1999	0.9748
2000	1.0000
2001	1.0234
2002	1.0408
2003	1.0624

Definitions

***Appropriations*—**budget authority provided through the congressional budget process that permits federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments.

***Constant dollars*—**sometimes called real dollars, dollar amounts that have been adjusted by means of price indexes to eliminate inflationary factors and allow direct comparison across years.

***Current dollars*—**dollar amounts that have not been adjusted for inflation.

***Federal funds*—**on-budget funds.

***Federal funds composite deflator*—**price index used by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget to adjust federal budget data to compensate for the effects of inflation.

***Federal support*—**on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

***Federal tax expenditures*—**revenues foregone by the federal government through allowable income tax deductions. They are reductions of tax revenue attributable to provisions of the federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability affecting individual or corporate income tax liabilities.

***Fiscal year (FY)*—**the yearly accounting period for the federal government, which begins on October 1 and ends on the following September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, fiscal year 1988 begins on October 1, 1987, and ends on September 30, 1988. [NOTE: Prior to fiscal year 1976, the fiscal year began on July 1 and ended on the following June 30.]

***Forward funding*—**funds that are appropriated in one fiscal year for spending in following years.

***Loan volume*—**the capital provided by the federal government on FDSL loans and the capital provided by private lenders on the FFEL loans. These are off-budget and nonfederal funds.

***Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation*—** funds generated by federal legislation that are not included in the federal budget because they are classified as being private enterprises, even though funding is generated by federal legislation that provides loan guarantees and interest subsidies to support loan capital raised through private sources and institutions of higher education. Although nonfederal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and public lending institutions. Nonfederal funds are also funds that are made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies.

***Obligations*—**binding agreements that will result in outlays, immediately or in the future. Budgetary resources must be available before obligations can be incurred legally.

***Off-budget support*—**certain federal support that has been excluded from the budget by law. The funding is not, therefore, included in the totals for the budget. The expenditures add to the federal debt, not the deficit.

***On-budget funds*—**funds that are provided through programs funded by Congressional appropriations. Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support are not included in the on-budget funds.

***Other education*—**includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research.

***Outlays*—**a measure of government spending. They are payments to liquidate obligations (other than the repayment of debt), net of refunds and offsetting collections. Outlays are generally recorded on a cash basis, but also include many cash-equivalent transactions, the subsidy cost of direct loans and loan guarantees, and interest accrued on public issues of the public debt.

***Revenues*—**money collected by the government as duties, taxes, or as premiums from social insurance programs. Revenues are all funds received from external sources, net of refunds, and correcting transactions. Non-cash transactions such as receipt of services, commodities, or other receipts ‘‘in kind’’ are excluded as are funds received from the issuance of debt, liquidation of investments, and nonroutine sale of property.

Appendix Tables

Table A-1. Federal education support and estimated federal tax expenditures for education, by category: Fiscal years 1965 to 2003

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Total on-budget support, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	On-budget support [1]					Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation								Estimated federal tax expenditures for education [10]
		Total	Elementary and secondary	Post-secondary	Other education [2]	Research at educational institutions	Total	Off-budget support	Nonfederal funds						
								Federal Direct Student Loans [3]	Federal Family Education Loans [4]	Perkins Loans [5]	Income Contingent Loans [6]	Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnerships Programs [7]	Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants [8]	Work-Study aid [9]	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Current dollars														
1965	$5,354.7	$5,331.0	$1,942.6	$1,197.5	$374.7	$1,816.3	$23.7	†	†	$16.1	†	†	†	$7.6	—
1970	13,359.1	12,526.5	5,830.4	3,447.7	964.7	2,283.6	832.6	†	$770.0	21.0	†	†	†	41.6	—
1975	24,691.5	23,288.1	10,617.2	7,644.0	1,608.5	3,418.4	1,403.4	†	1,233.0	35.7	†	$20.0	†	114.7	$8,605.0
1980	39,349.5	34,493.5	16,027.7	11,115.9	1,548.7	5,801.2	4,856.0	†	4,598.0	31.8	†	76.8	†	149.4	13,320.0
1985	47,753.4	39,027.9	16,901.3	11,174.4	2,107.6	8,844.6	8,725.5	†	8,467.0	21.4	†	76.0	†	161.1	19,105.0
1988	54,078.7	43,454.4	18,564.9	10,657.5	2,981.6	11,250.5	10,624.3	†	10,380.0	20.6	$0.5	72.8	†	150.4	17,025.0
1989	59,537.4	48,269.6	19,809.5	13,269.9	3,180.3	12,009.8	11,267.8	†	10,938.0	20.4	0.5	71.9	$22.0	215.0	17,755.0
1990	62,811.5	51,624.3	21,984.4	13,650.9	3,383.0	12,606.0	11,187.2	†	10,826.0	15.0	0.5	59.2	48.8	237.7	19,040.0
1991	70,375.6	57,599.5	25,418.0	14,707.4	3,698.6	13,775.4	12,776.1	†	12,372.0	17.3	0.5	63.5	87.7	235.0	18,995.0
1992	74,481.1	60,483.1	27,926.9	14,387.4	3,992.0	14,176.9	13,998.0	†	13,568.0	17.3	0.5	72.0	97.2	242.9	19,950.0
1993	84,741.5	67,740.6	30,834.3	17,844.0	4,107.2	14,955.1	17,000.8	†	16,524.0	29.3	†	72.4	184.6	190.5	21,010.0
1994	92,781.5	68,254.2	32,304.4	16,177.1	4,483.7	15,289.1	24,527.3	$813.0	23,214.0	52.7	†	72.4	184.6	190.5	22,630.0
1995	95,810.8	71,639.5	33,623.8	17,618.1	4,719.7	15,677.9	24,171.2	5,161.0	18,519.0	52.7	†	63.4	184.6	190.5	24,600.0
1996	96,833.0	71,327.4	34,391.5	15,775.5	4,828.0	16,332.3	25,505.6	8,357.0	16,711.0	31.1	†	31.4	184.6	190.5	26,340.0
1997	103,259.8	73,731.8	35,478.9	15,959.4	5,021.2	17,272.4	29,528.0	9,838.0	19,163.0	52.7	†	50.0	184.6	239.7	28,125.0
1998	107,810.5	76,909.2	37,486.2	15,799.6	5,148.5	18,475.0	30,901.3	10,400.1	20,002.5	45.0	†	25.0	194.3	234.4	29,540.0
1999	113,417.2	82,863.6	39,937.9	17,651.2	5,318.0	19,956.5	30,553.6	9,953.0	20,107.0	33.3	†	25.0	195.9	239.4	37,360.0
2000	119,541.6	85,944.2	43,790.8	15,008.7	5,484.6	21,660.1	33,597.4	10,347.0	22,711.0	33.3	†	50.0	199.7	256.4	39,475.0
2001	130,668.5	94,846.5	48,530.1	14,938.3	5,880.0	25,498.1	35,822.0	10,635.0	24,694.0	25.0	†	80.0	184.0	204.0	41,460.0
2002	150,192.5	109,361.5	52,754.1	22,964.2	6,297.7	27,345.5	40,831.0	11,689.0	28,606.0	33.0	†	104.0	192.0	207.0	—
2003 [11]	171,033.6	124,736.6	59,655.7	29,319.6	6,584.7	29,176.6	46,297.0	11,969.0	33,791.0	33.0	†	103.0	202.0	199.0	—
	Constant fiscal year 2003 dollars [12]														
1965	$29,506.5	$29,375.9	$10,704.3	$6,598.7	$2,064.5	$10,008.4	$130.7	†	†	$88.8	†	†	†	$41.9	—
1970	60,062.1	56,318.9	26,213.5	15,500.8	4,337.4	10,267.2	3,743.2	†	$3,461.9	94.3	†	†	†	187.0	—
1975	77,518.4	73,112.6	33,332.5	23,998.3	5,049.8	10,732.0	4,405.8	†	3,871.0	112.0	†	$62.8	†	360.1	$27,015.2
1980	83,127.6	72,869.2	33,859.2	23,482.8	3,271.8	12,255.3	10,258.5	†	9,713.5	67.1	†	162.2	†	315.6	28,139.1
1985	74,816.7	61,146.2	26,479.8	17,507.2	3,302.0	13,857.1	13,670.5	†	13,265.5	33.5	†	119.1	†	252.4	29,932.4
1988	78,072.1	62,734.0	26,801.6	15,386.0	4,304.4	16,242.0	15,338.1	†	14,985.3	29.8	$0.7	105.1	†	217.1	24,578.6
1989	82,888.9	67,201.7	27,579.1	18,474.5	4,427.7	16,720.3	15,687.3	†	15,228.1	28.4	0.8	100.1	$30.6	299.3	24,718.8
1990	84,662.5	69,583.5	29,632.3	18,399.8	4,559.9	16,991.4	15,079.0	†	14,592.2	20.2	0.7	79.8	65.8	320.4	25,663.7
1991	90,891.1	74,390.6	32,827.8	18,994.8	4,776.8	17,791.2	16,500.5	†	15,978.6	22.4	0.6	82.0	113.3	303.5	24,532.3
1992	93,005.1	75,525.7	34,872.5	17,965.6	4,984.8	17,702.7	17,479.5	†	16,942.5	21.6	0.7	89.9	121.4	303.3	24,911.7
1993	103,185.5	82,484.4	37,545.4	21,727.8	5,001.1	18,210.1	20,701.1	†	20,120.5	35.6	†	88.2	224.8	232.0	25,582.8
1994	110,729.1	81,457.3	38,553.3	19,306.3	5,351.0	18,246.6	29,271.8	$970.3	27,704.5	62.9	†	86.4	220.3	227.4	27,007.5
1995	111,611.1	83,453.8	39,168.8	20,523.6	5,498.0	18,263.4	28,157.4	6,012.1	21,573.0	61.4	†	73.9	215.1	222.0	28,656.8
1996	110,286.6	81,237.3	39,169.7	17,967.3	5,498.8	18,601.5	29,049.3	9,518.1	19,032.8	35.4	†	35.8	210.2	217.0	29,999.6
1997	115,380.0	82,386.1	39,643.2	17,832.7	5,610.5	19,299.7	32,993.8	10,992.7	21,412.3	58.9	†	55.9	206.3	267.8	31,426.2
1998	119,273.0	85,086.3	41,471.7	17,479.4	5,695.9	20,439.3	34,186.8	11,505.8	22,129.2	49.8	†	27.7	215.0	259.3	32,680.7
1999	123,609.4	90,310.1	43,526.9	19,237.4	5,795.9	21,749.8	33,299.3	10,847.4	21,913.9	36.3	†	27.2	213.5	260.9	40,717.3
2000	127,001.0	91,307.1	46,523.3	15,945.3	5,826.8	23,011.7	35,693.9	10,992.7	24,128.2	35.4	†	53.1	212.2	272.4	41,938.2
2001	135,648.0	98,460.9	50,379.5	15,507.5	6,104.1	26,469.8	37,187.1	11,040.3	25,635.0	26.0	†	83.0	191.0	211.8	43,040.0
2002	153,309.5	111,631.1	53,848.9	23,440.8	6,428.4	27,913.0	41,678.4	11,931.6	29,199.7	33.7	†	106.2	196.0	211.3	—
2003 [11]	171,033.6	124,736.6	59,655.7	29,319.6	6,584.7	29,176.6	46,297.0	11,969.0	33,791.0	33.0	†	103.0	202.0	199.0	—

—Not available.

† Not applicable.

[1] On-budget support includes federal funds for education programs tied to appropriations.

[2] Other education includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research.

[3] The Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan program, provides students with the same benefits they are currently eligible to receive under the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program but provides loans to students through federal capital rather than through private lenders.

[4] Formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan program. New student loans guaranteed by the federal government and disbursed to borrowers.

[5] Student loans created from institutional matching funds (since 1993 1/3 of federal capital contributions). Excludes repayments of outstanding loans.

[6] Student loans created from institutional matching funds (1/9 of the federal contribution). This was a demonstration project that involved only 10 institutions and had unsubsidized interest rates. Program repealed in FY 1992.

[7] Formerly the State Student Incentive Grant program. Provides dollar-for-dollar required state matching contributions. Starting in fiscal year 2000, under $30.0 million was dollar-for-dollar required state matching contributions, and over $30.0 million, the state matching is two-to-one.

[8] Institutions award grants to undergraduate students, and the federal share of such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the total grant.

[9] Employer contributions to student earnings is generally 1/3 of federal allocation.

[10] Losses of tax revenue attributable to provisions of the federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability affecting individual or corporate income tax liabilities.

[11] Estimated.

[12] Data adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Historical Tables, Fiscal Year 2005.*

NOTE: To the extent possible, federal education funds data represent outlays rather than obligations. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Budget Service, unpublished data and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix,* fiscal years 1967 to 2004; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1965 through 2003; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared April 2004.)

Table A-2. Federal on-budget funds for education (in current dollars), by agency: Fiscal years 1970 to 2003

[In thousands dollars]

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003 [1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	**$12,526,499**	**$23,288,120**	**$34,493,502**	**$39,027,876**	**$51,624,342**	**$71,639,520**	**$85,944,203**	**$94,846,476**	**$109,361,491**	**$124,736,574**
Department of Education	4,625,224	7,350,355	13,137,785	16,701,065	23,198,575	31,403,000	34,106,697	36,562,025	46,324,352	57,442,854
Department of Agriculture	960,910	2,219,352	4,562,467	4,782,274	6,260,843	9,092,089	11,080,031	11,329,740	12,033,544	12,756,018
Department of Commerce	13,990	38,967	135,561	55,114	53,835	88,929	114,575	134,654	130,660	90,100
Department of Defense	821,388	1,009,229	1,560,301	3,119,213	3,605,509	3,879,002	4,525,080	5,417,621	5,438,182	5,244,192
Department of Energy	551,527	764,676	1,605,558	2,247,822	2,561,950	2,692,314	3,577,004	3,885,773	3,992,886	4,086,914
Department of Health and Human Services	1,796,854	3,675,225	5,613,930	5,322,356	7,956,011	12,469,563	17,670,867	20,540,411	22,875,705	25,406,660
Department of Housing and Urban Development	114,709	52,768	5,314	438	118	1,613	1,400	1,600	1,600	1,500
Department of the Interior	190,975	300,191	440,547	549,479	630,537	702,796	959,802	1,092,588	1,186,213	1,231,006
Department of Justice	15,728	61,542	60,721	66,802	99,775	172,350	278,927	431,220	454,933	477,201
Department of Labor	424,494	1,103,935	1,862,738	1,948,685	2,511,380	3,967,914	4,696,100	5,193,100	5,865,100	6,082,500
Department of State	59,742	89,433	25,188	23,820	51,225	54,671	388,349	390,068	487,097	404,127
Department of Transportation	27,534	52,290	54,712	82,035	76,186	135,816	117,054	153,682	162,208	135,259
Department of the Treasury	18	1,118,840	1,247,463	290,276	41,715	49,496	83,000	88,000	163,000	195,000
Department of Veterans Affairs	1,032,918	4,402,212	2,351,233	1,289,849	757,476	1,324,382	1,577,374	1,802,342	2,122,289	2,653,341
Other agencies and programs										
ACTION	†	7,081	2,833	1,761	8,472	†	†	†	†	†
Agency for International Development	88,034	78,896	176,770	198,807	249,786	290,580	332,500	488,600	521,500	570,500
Appalachian Regional Commission	37,838	45,786	19,032	4,745	93	10,623	7,243	9,560	15,767	14,800
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	†	†	†	†	1,033	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Corporation for National and Community Service	†	†	†	†	†	214,600	386,000	452,000	404,000	516,000
Environmental Protection Agency	19,446	33,875	41,083	60,521	87,481	125,721	98,900	125,400	163,900	171,600
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	33,019	55,487	81,847	107,340	104,940	78,796	127,127	147,093	166,057	174,400
Federal Emergency Management Agency	290	290	1,946	1,828	215	170,400	14,894	23,778	8,376	8,600
General Services Administration	14,775	22,532	34,800	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund	†	†	–1,895	1,332	2,883	3,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	3,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	†	†	†	†	4,305	13,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
Institute of Museum and Library Services	†	†	†	†	†	†	166,000	172,000	219,000	171,000
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	†	†	†	†	191	2,000	7,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	†	†	2,294	2,236	2,299	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Library of Congress	29,478	63,766	151,871	169,310	189,827	241,000	299,000	315,000	397,000	399,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	258,366	197,901	255,511	487,624	1,093,303	1,757,900	2,077,830	2,406,036	2,320,469	2,361,100
National Archives and Records Administration	†	†	†	52,118	77,397	105,172	121,879	148,175	219,000	294,000
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	†	449	2,090	723	3,281	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
National Endowment for the Arts	340	4,754	5,220	5,536	5,577	9,421	10,048	10,442	11,109	11,350
National Endowment for the Humanities	8,459	63,955	142,586	125,671	141,048	151,727	100,014	105,709	97,731	106,093
National Science Foundation	295,628	535,294	808,392	1,147,115	1,588,891	2,086,195	2,955,244	3,338,936	3,491,851	3,642,115
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	†	7,093	32,590	30,261	42,328	22,188	12,200	12,100	10,700	12,900
Office of Economic Opportunity	1,092,410	16,619	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Smithsonian Institution	2,461	5,509	5,153	7,886	5,779	9,961	25,764	28,723	36,761	35,799
United States Arms Control Agency	100	†	661	395	25	†	†	†	†	†
United States Information Agency	8,423	9,405	66,210	143,007	201,547	294,800	†	†	†	†
United States Institute of Peace	†	†	†	†	7,621	12,000	13,000	15,000	15,000	16,000
Other agencies	1,421	5,949	990	432	885	500	300	9,100	7,500	6,645

† Not applicable.

[1] Estimated except U.S. Department of Education, which are actual numbers.

NOTE: To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays, rather than obligations. Some data have been revised from previously published data. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix,* fiscal years 1972 to 2004; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1970 to 2003; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared April 2004.)

Table A-3. Federal on-budget funds for education (in constant 2003 dollars), by agency: Fiscal years 1970 to 2003

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003 [1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	**$56,318,885**	**$73,112,585**	**$72,869,152**	**$61,146,166**	**$69,583,483**	**$83,453,756**	**$91,307,121**	**$98,460,911**	**$111,631,099**	**$124,736,574**
Department of Education	20,794,913	23,076,292	27,754,191	26,166,069	31,268,924	36,581,740	36,234,955	37,955,340	47,285,734	57,442,854
Department of Agriculture	4,320,232	6,967,611	9,638,427	7,492,535	8,438,873	10,591,486	11,771,425	11,761,497	12,283,279	12,756,018
Department of Commerce	62,899	122,336	286,379	86,349	72,563	103,594	121,724	139,785	133,372	90,100
Department of Defense	3,692,944	3,168,454	3,296,210	4,886,966	4,859,798	4,518,697	4,807,445	5,624,077	5,551,042	5,244,192
Department of Energy	2,479,654	2,400,685	3,391,817	3,521,731	3,453,204	3,136,309	3,800,209	4,033,853	4,075,751	4,086,914
Department of Health and Human Services	8,078,619	11,538,295	11,859,692	8,338,698	10,723,758	14,525,947	18,773,529	21,323,171	23,350,451	25,406,660
Department of Housing and Urban Development	515,729	(165,664)	11,226	686	159	1,879	1,487	1,661	1,633	1,500
Department of the Interior	858,620	942,444	930,676	860,886	849,890	818,696	1,019,694	1,134,224	1,210,831	1,231,006
Department of Justice	70,713	193,210	128,276	104,661	134,485	200,773	296,332	447,653	464,374	477,201
Department of Labor	1,908,516	3,465,782	3,935,122	3,053,064	3,385,042	4,622,272	4,989,137	5,391,000	5,986,820	6,082,500
Department of State	268,599	280,773	53,211	37,320	69,045	63,687	412,582	404,933	497,206	404,127
Department of Transportation	123,792	164,163	115,582	128,527	102,689	158,214	124,358	159,539	165,574	135,259
Department of the Treasury	81	3,512,576	2,635,325	454,784	56,227	57,658	88,179	91,354	166,383	195,000
Department of Veterans Affairs	4,643,978	13,820,656	4,967,091	2,020,846	1,020,988	1,542,789	1,675,802	1,871,026	2,166,333	2,653,341
Other agencies and programs										
ACTION	†	22,231	5,985	2,759	11,419	†	†	†	†	†
Agency for International Development	395,799	247,692	373,435	311,477	336,682	338,500	353,248	507,220	532,323	570,500
Appalachian Regional Commission	170,119	143,744	40,206	7,434	125	12,375	7,695	9,925	16,094	14,800
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	†	†	†	†	1,392	3,495	3,187	3,114	3,062	3,000
Corporation for National and Community Service	†	†	†	†	†	249,990	410,086	469,225	412,384	516,000
Environmental Protection Agency	87,429	106,350	86,790	94,820	117,914	146,454	105,071	130,179	167,301	171,600
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	148,453	174,200	172,906	168,173	141,447	91,790	135,060	152,698	169,503	174,400
Federal Emergency Management Agency	1,304	910	4,111	2,864	290	198,501	15,823	24,684	8,550	8,600
General Services Administration	66,428	70,739	73,517	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund	†	†	–4,003	2,087	3,886	3,495	3,187	2,076	4,083	3,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	†	†	†	†	5,803	15,144	2,125	4,152	4,083	5,000
Institute of Museum and Library Services	†	†	†	†	†	†	176,358	178,555	223,545	171,000
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	†	†	†	†	257	2,330	7,437	3,114	2,042	2,000
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	†	†	4,846	3,503	3,099	2,330	3,187	3,114	3,062	3,000
Library of Congress	132,532	200,192	320,835	265,263	255,864	280,744	317,658	327,004	405,239	399,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,161,608	621,306	539,779	763,975	1,473,643	2,047,800	2,207,487	2,497,726	2,368,626	2,361,100
National Archives and Records Administration	†	†	†	81,655	104,322	122,516	129,484	153,822	223,545	294,000
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	†	1,410	4,415	1,133	4,422	1,165	2,125	1,038	2,042	2,000
National Endowment for the Arts	1,529	14,925	11,027	8,673	7,517	10,975	10,675	10,840	11,340	11,350
National Endowment for the Humanities	38,031	200,785	301,220	196,893	190,116	176,749	106,255	109,737	99,759	106,093
National Science Foundation	1,329,137	1,680,545	1,707,766	1,797,220	2,141,636	2,430,234	3,139,651	3,466,177	3,564,318	3,642,115
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	†	22,268	68,848	47,411	57,053	25,847	12,961	12,561	10,922	12,900
Office of Economic Opportunity	4,911,453	52,175	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Smithsonian Institution	11,065	17,295	10,886	12,355	7,789	11,604	27,372	29,818	37,524	35,799
United States Arms Control Agency	450	†	1,396	619	34	†	†	†	†	†
United States Information Agency	37,870	29,527	139,872	224,053	271,661	343,416	†	†	†	†
United States Institute of Peace	†	†	†	†	10,272	13,979	13,811	15,572	15,311	16,000
Other agencies	6,389	18,677	2,091	677	1,193	582	319	9,447	7,656	6,645

†Not applicable.

[1] Estimated except U.S. Department of Education, which are actual numbers.

NOTE: To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays, rather than obligations. Some data have been revised from previously published data. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays. Constant dollars are based on the composite deflator used in the Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2005.*

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix,* fiscal years 1972 to 2004; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1970 to 2003; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared April 2004.)

Table A-4. Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1970 to 2003

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990[1]	1995[2]	2000[3]	2001[4]	2002[5]	2003[6]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total, all programs	**$12,526,499**	**$23,288,120**	**$34,493,502**	**$39,027,876**	**$51,624,342**	**$71,639,520**	**$85,944,203**	**$94,846,476**	**$109,361,491**	**$124,736,574**
Elementary/secondary education programs	**5,830,442**	**10,617,195**	**16,027,686**	**16,901,334**	**21,984,361**	**33,623,809**	**43,790,783**	**48,530,061**	**52,754,118**	**59,655,670**
Department of Education[7]	2,719,204	4,132,742	6,629,095	7,296,702	9,681,313	14,029,000	20,039,563	22,862,445	25,246,185	30,749,304
Education for the disadvantaged	1,339,014	1,874,353	3,204,664	4,206,754	4,494,111	6,808,000	8,529,111	8,647,199	9,247,725	11,253,024
Impact aid program[8]	656,372	618,711	690,170	647,402	816,366	808,000	877,101	1,040,425	1,125,056	1,097,047
School improvement programs[9]	288,304	700,470	788,918	526,401	1,189,158	1,397,000	2,549,971	2,925,237	3,809,953	6,752,890
Indian education	†	40,036	93,365	82,328	69,451	71,000	65,285	77,791	103,935	115,864
English Language Acquisition	21,250	92,693	169,540	157,539	188,919	225,000	362,662	362,662	414,132	565,126
Special education	79,090	151,244	821,777	1,017,964	1,616,623	3,177,000	4,948,977	5,809,009	7,000,092	8,490,699
Vocational and adult education	335,174	655,235	860,661	658,314	1,306,685	1,482,000	1,462,977	2,262,234	1,777,695	1,942,716
Education Reform - Goals 2000[10]	†	†	†	†	†	61,000	1,243,479	1,737,888	1,767,597	531,938
Department of Agriculture	760,477	1,884,345	4,064,497	4,134,906	5,528,950	8,201,294	10,051,278	10,140,527	10,836,407	11,614,372
Child nutrition programs[11]	299,131	1,452,267	3,377,056	3,664,561	4,977,075	7,644,789	9,554,028	9,561,027	10,253,932	11,414,372
Agricultural Marketing Service—commodities[12]	341,597	248,839	388,000	336,502	350,441	400,000	400,000	400,000	399,935	15,000
Special milk program	83,800	122,858	159,293	15,993	18,707	([11])	([11])	([11])	([11])	(11)
Estimated education share of Forest Service permanent appropriations	35,949	60,381	140,148	117,850	182,727	156,505	97,250	179,500	182,540	185,000
Department of Commerce	†	†	54,816	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Local public works program—school facilities[13]	†	†	54,816	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Department of Defense	143,100	264,500	370,846	831,625	1,097,876	1,295,547	1,485,611	1,475,014	1,439,818	1,511,066
Junior R.O.T.C.	12,100	12,500	32,000	55,600	39,300	155,600	210,432	217,053	239,026	252,438
Overseas dependents schools	131,000	252,000	338,846	613,437	864,958	855,772	904,829	906,044	833,992	872,800
Domestic schools[8]	†	†	†	162,588	193,618	284,175	370,350	351,917	366,800	385,828
Department of Energy[14]	200	300	77,633	23,031	15,563	12,646	†	†	†	†
Energy conservation for school buildings[15]	†	†	77,240	22,731	15,213	10,746	†	†	†	†
Pre-engineering program	200	300	393	300	350	1,900	†	†	†	†
Department of Health and Human Services[16]	167,333	683,885	1,077,000	1,531,059	2,396,793	5,116,559	6,011,036	6,958,027	7,365,761	7,589,057
Head Start[17]	†	403,900	735,000	1,075,059	1,447,758	3,534,000	5,267,000	6,199,812	6,536,977	6,667,533
Payments to states for AFDC work programs[18]	†	†	†	†	459,221	953,000	15,000	4,000	16,489	16,500
Social Security student benefits[19]	167,333	279,985	342,000	456,000	489,814	629,559	729,036	754,215	812,295	905,024
Department of the Interior	140,705	220,392	318,170	389,810	445,267	493,124	725,423	890,497	945,264	982,061
Mineral Leasing Act and other funds: Payments to states—estimated education share	12,294	27,389	62,636	127,369	123,811	18,750	24,610	34,680	62,325	70,432
Payments to counties—estimated education share	16,359	29,494	48,953	59,016	102,522	37,490	53,500	57,060	68,504	88,712
Indian Education: Bureau of Indian Affairs schools	95,850	141,056	178,112	177,265	192,841	411,524	466,905	488,418	503,819	512,292
Johnson-O'Malley assistance[20]	16,080	22,251	28,081	25,675	25,556	24,359	17,387	16,998	17,113	16,908
Education construction	†	†	†	†	†	†	161,021	292,341	292,503	292,717
Education expenses for children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	122	202	388	485	538	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Department of Justice	8,237	9,822	23,890	36,117	65,997	128,850	224,800	380,600	408,400	436,100
Vocational training expenses for prisoners in federal prisons	2,720	3,039	4,966	8,292	2,066	3,000	1,000	2,000	7,000	8,000
Inmate programs[21]	5,517	6,783	18,924	27,825	63,931	125,850	223,800	378,600	401,400	428,100
Department of Labor	420,927	1,097,811	1,849,800	1,945,268	2,505,487	3,957,800	4,683,200	5,189,000	5,859,000	6,071,000
Job Corps[22]	†	175,000	469,800	604,748	739,376	1,029,000	1,256,000	1,369,000	1,467,000	1,511,000
Training programs—estimated funds for education programs[23]	420,927	922,811	1,380,000	1,340,520	1,766,111	2,928,800	3,427,200	3,820,000	4,392,000	4,560,000
Department of Transportation[24]	45	50	60	60	46	62	188	215	400	635
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel[25]	45	50	60	60	46	62	188	215	400	635
Department of the Treasury	†	847,139	935,903	273,728	†	†	†	†	†	†
Estimated education share of general revenue sharing:[26]										
State[27]	†	475,224	525,019	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Local	†	371,915	410,884	273,728	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel[25]	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Department of Veterans Affairs[28]	338,910	1,371,500	545,786	344,758	155,351	311,768	445,052	487,422	487,490	525,420
Noncollegiate and job training programs[29]	281,640	1,249,410	439,993	224,035	12,848	†	†	†	†	†
Vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans[30]	41,700	73,100	87,980	107,480	136,780	298,132	438,635	479,817	487,490	525,420
Dependents' education[31]	15,570	48,990	17,813	13,243	5,723	5,961	6,417	7,605	—	—

Table A-4. Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1970 to 2003—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990 [1]	1995 [2]	2000 [3]	2001 [4]	2002 [5]	2003 [6]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Service members occupational conversion and training act of 1992 [32]	†	†	†	†	†	7,675	†	†	†	†
Other agencies:										
Appalachian Regional Commission [33]	33,161	41,667	9,157	4,632	93	2,173	2,588	5,922	6,522	6,900
National Endowment for the Arts [34]	†	3,686	4,989	4,399	4,641	7,117	6,002	5,839	5,800	8,842
Arts in education	†	3,686	4,989	4,399	4,641	7,117	6,002	5,839	5,800	8,842
National Endowment for the Humanities [35]	20	149	330	321	404	997	812	1,063	511	413
Office of Economic Opportunity [36]	1,072,375	16,619	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Head Start [37]	325,700	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other elementary and secondary programs [38]	42,809	16,612	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Job Corps [39]	144,000	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Youth Corps and other training programs [40]	553,368	7	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) [41]	6,498	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other programs:										
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	25,748	42,588	65,714	84,918	86,579	66,871	115,230	133,490	152,560	160,500
Postsecondary education programs	**$3,447,697**	**$7,644,037**	**$11,115,882**	**$11,174,379**	**$13,650,915**	**$17,618,137**	**$15,008,715**	**$14,938,278**	**$22,964,177**	**$29,319,632**
Department of Education [7]	1,187,962	2,089,184	5,682,242	8,202,499	11,175,978	14,234,000	10,727,315	9,840,748	17,056,188	22,706,436
Student financial assistance [42]	†	†	3,682,789	4,162,695	5,920,328	7,047,000	9,060,317	10,160,986	12,577,937	14,092,384
Federal Direct Student Loan Program [43,44]	†	†	†	†	†	840,000	–2,862,240	255,162	97,304	5,115,949
Federal Family Education Loan Program [44,45]	2,323	111,087	1,407,977	3,534,795	4,372,446	5,190,000	2,707,473	–2,404,824	2,342,829	1,216,003
Higher education	1,029,131	1,838,066	399,787	404,511	659,492	871,000	1,530,779	1,462,478	1,687,173	1,930,342
Facilities—loans and insurance [44]	114,199	16,292	–19,031	5,307	19,219	–6,000	–2,174	–957	1,993	–5,702
College housing loans [44,46]	†	†	14,082	–164,061	–57,167	–46,000	–41,886	–30,654	–36,933	–31,590
Educational activities overseas	774	1,881	3,561	1,838	82	†	†	†	†	†
Historically Black Colleges and Universities Capital Financing, Program Account [47]	†	†	†	†	†	†	150	195	197	133
Gallaudet College and Howard University	38,559	111,971	176,829	229,938	230,327	292,000	291,060	340,103	330,807	336,261
National Technical Institute for the Deaf [48]	2,976	9,887	16,248	27,476	31,251	46,000	43,836	58,259	54,881	52,656
Department of Agriculture	†	6,450	10,453	17,741	31,273	33,373	30,676	82,437	88,764	93,626
Agriculture Extension Service, Second Morrill Act payments to agricultural and mechanical colleges and Tuskegee Institute [49]	†	6,450	10,453	17,741	31,273	33,373	30,676	82,437	88,764	93,626
Department of Commerce	8,277	14,973	29,971	2,163	3,312	3,487	3,800	3,954	4,160	4,200
Sea Grant Program [50]	†	1,886	3,123	2,163	3,312	3,487	3,800	3,954	4,160	4,200
Merchant Marine Academy [51]	6,160	10,152	14,809	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
State marine schools [51]	2,117	2,935	12,039	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Department of Defense [52]	322,100	379,800	545,000	1,041,700	635,769	729,500	1,147,759	1,299,169	1,485,552	1,569,079
Tuition assistance for military personnel	57,500	86,800	([53])	77,100	95,300	127,000	263,303	346,458	401,498	426,536
Service academies [54]	78,700	86,200	106,100	196,400	120,613	163,300	212,678	241,187	245,786	264,670
Senior R.O.T.C.	108,100	116,500	([53])	354,000	193,056	219,400	363,461	387,091	471,867	494,195
Professional development education [55]	77,800	90,300	([53])	414,200	226,800	219,800	308,317	324,433	366,401	383,678
Department of Energy [14]	3,000	3,000	57,701	19,475	25,502	28,027	†	†	†	†
University laboratory cooperative program	3,000	3,000	2,800	6,500	9,402	8,552	†	†	†	†
Teacher development projects [56]	†	†	1,400	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Graduate traineeship programs [57]	—	—	—	—	—	—	†	†	†	†
Energy conservation for buildings—higher education [15]	†	†	53,501	12,705	7,459	7,381	†	†	†	†
Minority honors vocational training [58]	†	†	†	150	†	†	†	†	†	†
Honors research program [58]	†	†	†	120	6,472	2,221	†	†	†	†
Students and teachers [59]	†	†	†	†	2,169	9,873	†	†	†	†
Department of Health and Human Services [16]	981,483	1,686,650	2,412,058	516,088	578,542	796,035	954,190	1,360,554	1,567,367	1,698,087
Health professions training programs [60]	353,029	599,350	460,736	212,200	230,600	298,302	340,361	681,062	818,056	882,396
Indian health manpower [61]	†	†	7,187	5,577	9,508	27,000	16,000	29,000	34,000	35,000
National Health Service Corps scholarships	†	1,206	70,667	2,268	4,759	78,206	33,300	43,000	46,200	46,300
National Institutes of Health training grants [62]	†	154,875	176,388	217,927	241,356	380,502	550,220	589,704	650,686	715,789

Table A-4. Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1970 to 2003—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990[1]	1995[2]	2000[3]	2001[4]	2002[5]	2003[6]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health training grants	8,088	7,182	12,899	8,760	10,461	11,660	14,198	17,699	18,358	18,558
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs[63]	118,366	83,727	122,103	43,617	81,353	†	†	†	†	†
Health teaching facilities	†	353	3,078	739	505	365	110	89	67	44
Social Security postsecondary students' benefits[64]	502,000	839,957	1,559,000	25,000	†	†	†	†	†	†
Department of Housing and Urban Development[44]	114,199	–55,418	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
College housing loans[44,46]	114,199	–55,418	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Department of the Interior	31,749	50,844	80,202	125,247	135,480	159,054	187,179	149,391	185,849	205,545
Shared revenues, Mineral Leasing Act and other receipts—estimated education share	6,949	15,480	35,403	71,991	69,980	82,810	98,740	58,580	89,614	107,665
Indian programs:										
Continuing education[65]	9,380	13,311	16,909	24,338	34,911	43,907	57,576	63,044	68,340	70,109
Higher education scholarships	15,420	22,053	27,890	28,918	30,589	32,337	30,863	27,767	27,895	27,771
Department of State	30,850	50,347	†	†	2,167	3,000	319,000	316,800	385,000	299,000
Educational exchange[66]	30,850	50,347	†	†	—	†	319,000	316,800	385,000	299,000
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities	30,454	50,300	†	†	—	†	303,000	300,800	361,000	276,000
International educational exchange activities	396	47	†	†	—	†	16,000	16,000	24,000	23,000
Russian, Eurasian, and East European Research and Training[67]	†	†	†	†	2,167	3,000	†	†	†	†
Department of Transportation[24]	11,197	11,885	12,530	55,569	46,025	59,257	60,300	80,500	78,700	90,200
Merchant Marine Academy[51]	†	†	†	19,898	20,926	30,850	34,000	49,000	43,000	50,000
State marine schools[51]	†	†	†	19,777	8,269	8,980	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Coast Guard Academy[25]	9,342	9,780	10,000	11,857	12,074	13,500	15,500	15,200	17,700	18,800
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers[68]	1,655	1,855	2,230	3,499	4,173	5,513	2,500	6,900	7,200	8,800
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel[25]	200	250	300	538	582	414	1,300	2,400	3,800	5,600
Department of the Treasury	†	268,605	296,750	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
General revenue sharing—estimated state share to higher education[26,27]	†	268,605	296,750	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Coast Guard Academy[25]	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers[68]	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel[25]	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Department of Veterans Affairs[28]	693,490	3,029,600	1,803,847	944,091	599,825	1,010,114	1,132,322	1,314,920	1,634,799	2,127,921
Vietnam-era veterans:[69]	638,260	2,840,600	1,579,974	694,217	46,998	†	†	†	†	†
College student support	†	†	1,560,081	679,953	39,458	†	†	†	†	†
Work-study	†	†	19,893	14,264	7,540	†	†	†	†	†
Service persons college support[70]	18,900	74,690	46,617	35,630	8,911	†	†	†	†	†
Post-Vietnam veterans[71]	†	†	922	82,554	161,475	33,596	3,958	4,000	2,227	3,260
All-volunteer-force educational assistance:[72]	†	†	†	196	269,947	868,394	984,068	1,129,264	1,385,109	1,861,613
Veterans[73]	†	†	†	†	183,765	760,390	876,434	993,271	1,236,125	1,700,424
Reservists[74]	†	†	†	196	86,182	108,004	107,634	135,993	148,984	161,189
Veteran dependents' education[75]	36,330	114,310	176,334	131,494	100,494	95,124	131,296	167,939	233,819	249,048
Payments to state education agencies[76]	†	†	†	†	12,000	13,000	13,000	13,717	13,644	14,000
Other agencies:										
Appalachian Regional Commission[33]	4,105	2,545	1,751	—	—	2,741	2,286	2,025	7,258	6,000
National Endowment for the Humanities[35]	3,349	25,320	56,451	49,098	50,938	56,481	28,395	30,581	30,000	39,538
National Science Foundation	42,000	60,283	64,583	60,069	161,884	211,800	389,000	432,000	415,000	454,000
Science and engineering education programs	37,000	60,283	64,583	60,069	161,884	211,800	389,000	432,000	415,000	454,000
Sea Grant Program[50]	5,000	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
United States Information Agency[77]	8,423	9,405	51,095	124,041	181,172	260,800	†	†	†	†
Educational and cultural affairs[66]	†	†	49,546	21,079	35,862	13,600	†	†	†	†
Educational and cultural exchange programs[78]	†	†	†	101,529	145,307	247,200	†	†	†	†
Educational exchange activities, international	†	†	1,549	1,433	3	†	†	†	†	†
Information center and library activities[79]	8,423	9,405	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

Table A-4. Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1970 to 2003—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990 [1]	1995 [2]	2000 [3]	2001 [4]	2002 [5]	2003 [6]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Other programs:										
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation [80]	†	†	†	—	1,033	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	5,513	10,564	13,143	15,266	14,637	9,468	11,493	13,199	12,539	13,000
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund [44,81]	†	†	–1,895	1,332	2,883	3,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	3,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development [82]	†	†	†	—	4,305	13,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	5,000
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation [83]	†	†	†	—	191	2,000	7,000	3,000	2,000	2,000
Other education programs	**$964,719**	**$1,608,478**	**$1,548,730**	**$2,107,588**	**$3,383,031**	**$4,719,655**	**$5,484,571**	**$5,880,007**	**$6,297,697**	**$6,584,678**
Department of Education [7]	630,235	1,045,659	747,706	1,173,055	2,251,801	2,861,000	3,223,355	3,293,355	3,396,823	3,435,182
Administration	47,456	108,372	187,317	284,900	328,293	404,000	458,054	551,681	531,259	548,318
Libraries [84]	108,284	225,810	129,127	85,650	137,264	117,000	†	†	†	†
Rehabilitative services and disability research	473,091	709,483	426,886	798,298	1,780,360	2,333,000	2,755,468	2,730,254	2,852,170	2,871,797
American Printing House for the Blind	1,404	1,994	4,349	4,230	5,736	7,000	9,368	10,531	12,925	14,875
Trust funds and contributions [44]	†	†	27	–23	148	†	465	889	469	192
Department of Agriculture	135,637	220,395	271,112	336,375	352,511	422,878	444,477	454,576	469,373	472,720
Extension Service	131,734	215,523	263,584	325,986	337,907	405,371	424,174	432,476	447,473	450,520
National Agricultural Library	3,903	4,872	7,528	10,389	14,604	17,507	20,303	22,100	21,900	22,200
Department of Commerce	1,226	2,317	2,479	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Maritime Administration: Training for private sector employees [51]	1,226	2,317	2,479	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Department of Health and Human Services [16]	24,273	31,653	37,819	47,195	77,962	138,000	214,000	243,000	276,200	307,900
National Library of Medicine	24,273	31,653	37,819	47,195	77,962	138,000	214,000	243,000	276,200	307,900
Department of Housing and Urban Development	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants [85]	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Department of Justice	5,546	42,818	27,642	25,517	26,920	36,296	34,727	29,120	23,433	25,301
FBI National Academy	2,066	5,100	7,234	4,189	6,028	12,831	22,479	22,198	18,958	18,824
FBI Field Police Academy	2,500	5,254	7,715	10,220	10,548	11,140	11,962	6,644	4,366	6,477
Narcotics and dangerous drug training	980	1,152	2,416	83	850	325	286	278	109	—
National Institute of Corrections [86]	†	31,312	10,277	11,025	9,494	12,000	†	†	†	†
Department of State	20,672	28,113	25,000	23,791	47,539	51,648	69,349	73,268	102,097	105,127
Foreign Service Institute	15,857	20,750	25,000	23,791	47,539	51,648	69,349	73,268	102,097	105,127
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange [66]	4,815	7,363	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Department of Transportation [24]	3,964	11,877	10,212	3,785	1,507	650	700	495	591	600
Highways training and education grants [87]	2,418	3,250	3,412	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maritime Administration: Training for private sector employees [51]	†	†	†	1,135	1,507	650	700	495	591	600
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants [85]	1,546	2,627	500	1,150	†	†	†	†	†	†
Federal Aviation Administration [88] Air traffic controllers second career program [89]	—	6,000	6,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of the Treasury	18	3,096	14,584	16,160	41,488	48,000	83,000	88,000	163,000	195,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center [90]	18	3,096	14,584	16,160	41,488	48,000	83,000	88,000	163,000	195,000
Other agencies:										
ACTION [91]	†	7,045	2,833	1,761	8,472	†	†	†	†	†
Estimated education funds [92]	†	7,045	2,833	1,761	8,472	†	†	†	†	†
Agency for International Development	88,034	78,896	99,707	141,847	170,371	260,408	299,000	452,000	480,000	526,000
Education and human resources	61,570	58,349	80,518	115,104	142,801	248,408	299,000	452,000	480,000	526,000
American schools and hospitals abroad	26,464	20,547	19,189	26,743	27,570	12,000	†	†	†	†
Appalachian Regional Commission [32]	572	1,574	8,124	113	†	5,709	2,369	1,613	1,987	1,900
Corporation for National and Community Service [91]	†	†	†	†	†	214,600	386,000	452,000	404,000	516,000

Table A-4. Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1970 to 2003—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990[1]	1995[2]	2000[3]	2001[4]	2002[5]	2003[6]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Estimated education funds[92]	†	†	†	†	†	214,600	386,000	452,000	404,000	516,000
Federal Emergency Management Agency[93]	290	290	281	405	215	170,400	14,894	23,778	8,376	8,600
Estimated architect/engineer student development program[94]	40	40	31	155	200	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated other training programs[95]	250	250	250	250	15	—	—	450	380	600
Estimated disaster relief[96]	—	—	—	—	—	170,400	14,894	23,328	7,996	8,000
General Services Administration										
Libraries and other archival activities[97]	14,775	22,532	34,800	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Institute of Museum and Library Services[84]	†	†	†	†	†	†	166,000	172,000	219,000	171,000
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission[98]	†	†	2,294	2,236	2,299	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Library of Congress	29,478	63,766	151,871	169,310	189,827	241,000	299,000	315,000	397,000	399,000
Salaries and expenses	20,700	48,798	102,364	130,354	148,985	198,000	247,000	260,000	342,000	354,000
Books for the blind and the physically handicapped	6,195	11,908	31,436	32,954	37,473	39,000	46,000	49,000	50,000	42,000
Special foreign currency program	2,273	2,333	3,492	4,621	10	†	†	†	†	†
Furniture and furnishings	310	727	14,579	1,381	3,359	4,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	3,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration										
Aerospace education services project	350	600	882	1,800	3,300	5,923	6,800	6,832	6,569	†
National Archives and Records Administration[99]										
Libraries and other archival activities	†	†	†	52,118	77,397	105,172	121,879	148,175	219,000	294,000
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science[100]	†	449	2,090	723	3,281	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
National Endowment for the Arts[34]	340	1,068	231	1,137	936	2,304	4,046	4,603	5,309	2,508
National Endowment for the Humanities[35]	5,090	38,486	85,805	76,252	89,706	94,249	70,807	74,065	67,220	66,141
Smithsonian Institution	2,461	5,509	5,153	7,886	5,779	9,961	25,764	28,723	36,761	35,799
Museum programs and related research	2,261	4,203	3,254	4,665	690	3,190	18,000	21,000	29,000	27,000
National Gallery of Art extension service	200	300	426	675	474	771	764	723	761	799
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	†	1,006	1,473	2,546	4,615	6,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	8,000
U.S. Information Agency—Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange[66]	†	†	15,115	18,966	20,375	34,000	†	†	†	†
U.S. Institute of Peace[101]	†	†	†	—	7,621	12,000	13,000	15,000	15,000	16,000
Other programs:										
Estimated education share of federal aid for the District of Columbia	1,758	2,335	2,990	7,156	3,724	2,457	404	404	958	900
Research programs at universities and related institutions[102]	**$2,283,641**	**$3,418,410**	**$5,801,204**	**$8,844,575**	**$12,606,035**	**$15,677,919**	**$21,660,134**	**$25,498,130**	**$27,345,499**	**$29,176,593**
Department of Education[103]	87,823	82,770	78,742	28,809	89,483	279,000	116,464	565,477	625,156	551,932
Department of Agriculture	64,796	108,162	216,405	293,252	348,109	434,544	553,600	652,200	639,000	575,300
Department of Commerce	4,487	21,677	48,295	52,951	50,523	85,442	110,775	130,700	126,500	85,900
Department of Defense	356,188	364,929	644,455	1,245,888	1,871,864	1,853,955	1,891,710	2,643,438	2,512,812	2,164,047
Department of Energy	548,327	761,376	1,470,224	2,205,316	2,520,885	2,651,641	3,577,004	3,885,773	3,992,886	4,086,914
Department of Health and Human Services	623,765	1,273,037	2,087,053	3,228,014	4,902,714	6,418,969	10,491,641	11,978,830	13,666,377	15,811,616
Department of Housing and Urban Development	510	2,650	5,314	438	118	1,613	1,400	1,600	1,600	1,500
Department of the Interior	18,521	28,955	42,175	34,422	49,790	50,618	47,200	52,700	55,100	43,400
Department of Justice	1,945	8,902	9,189	5,168	6,858	7,204	19,400	21,500	23,100	15,800
Department of Labor	3,567	6,124	12,938	3,417	5,893	10,114	12,900	4,100	6,100	11,500
Department of State	8,220	10,973	188	29	1,519	23	†	†	†	†
Department of Transportation	12,328	28,478	31,910	22,621	28,608	75,847	55,866	72,472	82,517	43,824
Department of the Treasury	†	†	226	388	227	1,496	†	†	†	†
Department of Veterans Affairs	518	1,112	1,600	1,000	2,300	2,500	†	†	†	†
ACTION	†	36	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Agency for International Development	†	†	77,063	56,960	79,415	30,172	33,500	36,600	41,500	44,500
Environmental Protection Agency	19,446	33,875	41,083	60,521	87,481	125,721	98,900	125,400	163,900	171,600
Federal Emergency Management Agency	†	†	1,665	1,423	†	†	†	†	†	†
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	258,016	197,301	254,629	485,824	1,090,003	1,751,977	2,071,030	2,399,204	2,313,900	2,361,100

Table A-4. Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1970 to 2003—Continued

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990 [1]	1995 [2]	2000 [3]	2001 [4]	2002 [5]	2003 [6]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
National Science Foundation	253,628	475,011	743,809	1,087,046	1,427,007	1,874,395	2,566,244	2,906,936	3,076,851	3,188,115
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	†	7,093	32,590	30,261	42,328	22,188	12,200	12,100	10,700	12,900
Office of Economic Opportunity	20,035	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	100	†	661	395	25	†	†	†	†	†
Other agencies	1,421	5,949	990	432	885	500	300	9,100	7,500	6,645

† Not applicable.

—Not available.

[1] Excludes $4,440,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

[2] Excludes $7,510,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare. See footnote 1.

[3] Excludes $8,020,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare. See footnote 1.

[4] Excludes $8,030,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare. See footnote 1.

[5] Excludes $8,000,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare. See footnote 1.

[6] Estimated. Data for the U.S. Department of Education are actual numbers and those for the other agencies are estimates. Excludes $7,800,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare. See footnote 1.

[7] The U.S. Department of Education was created in May 1980. It formerly was the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

[8] Domestic Schools formerly called Section 6 of public law 81–874 (the former Impact Aid statute) was funded and administered by the U.S. Department of Education during 1951–1981. This program allowed the Secretary to make arrangements for the education of children who resided on federal property when no suitable local school district could or would provide for the education of these children. Since 1981, the provision was funded by the Department of Defense and in 1994, when public law 81–874 was repealed, the Department of Defense was authorized to fund and administer similar provisions.

[9] School Improvement programs include many programs. Some of these are No Child Left Behind, 21st Century Community Learning Centers, Class Size Reduction, Charter Schools, and Safe and Drug-Free Schools. Some of these programs will be transferred out of the the School Improvement programs in fiscal year 2004.

[10] This program created a national framework for education reform and meeting the National Education Goals. This program included the School-To-Work Opportunities program which initiated a national system to be administered jointly by the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor. Programs in the Education Reform program have been transferred to the School Improvement program or discontinued in FY 2002. Amounts in this program reflect balances that are spending out from prior-year appropriations.

[11] Starting in FY 94, the Special Milk program was included in the Child Nutrition program.

[12] These commodities are purchased under Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, for use in the child nutrition programs.

[13] This program assisted in the construction of public facilities, such as vocational schools, through grants or loans. No funds have been appropriated for this account since FY 77, and it was completely phased out in FY 84.

[14] The U.S. Department of Energy was created in 1977. It formerly was the Energy Research and Development Administration and before that the Atomic Energy Commission. No funds were designated for any of the education programs listed in this table in FYs 96 and 97.

[15] This program was established in 1979. Funds were first appropriated for this program in FY 80.

[16] The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services was part of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare until May 1980.

[17] The Head Start program was formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, beginning in 1972.

[18] This program was created by the Family Support Act of 1988. It provides funds for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program. This activity is being replaced by Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program.

[19] After age 18, benefits terminate at the end of the school term or in 3 months, whichever is less.

[20] This program provides funding for supplemental programs for eligible American Indian students in public schools.

[21] This program finances the cost of academic, social, and occupational education courses for inmates in federal prisons.

[22] The Job Corps program was formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Labor beginning in 1971 and 1972.

[23] Some of the work and training programs included in this program were in the Office of Economic Opportunity and were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972. Beginning in FY 94, the School-to-Work Opportunities program is included. This program is administered jointly by the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor.

[24] The U.S. Department of Transportation was created in 1967.

[25] This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of the Treasury to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967. This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security in March of 2003.

[26] This program was established in FY 72 and closed in FY 86.

[27] The states' share of revenue-sharing funds could not be spent on education in FYs 81–86.

[28] The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, formerly the Veterans Administration, was created in March 1989.

[29] This program provides educational assistance allowances in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977. Includes ''Readjustment Benefits,'' Chapter 34, for education other than college and also includes the Veterans Job Training program for service persons and veterans. The Chapter 34 program closed December 31, 1989. The Veterans Job Training Program was put in the program Payments to State Education Agencies. Veterans who were still eligible to receive benefits under Chapter 34 were covered by Chapter 30 (The All-Volunteer-Force Educational Assistance program).

[30] This program is in ''Readjustment Benefits'' program, Chapter 31, and covers the costs of subsistence, tuition, books, supplies, and equipment for disabled veterans requiring vocational rehabilitation.

[31] This program is in the ''Readjustment Benefits'' program, Chapter 35, and provides benefits to children and spouses of veterans.

[32] The purpose of this program is to provide stable and permanent employment to those men and women who have served on active duty on or after August 2, 1990, and are unemployed. Program expired in 1997.

[33] This agency was established March 9, 1965. Its first year of appropriations was 1966. The outlays were larger in the years 1970 and 1975 for elementary and secondary education because of the construction of facilities for vocational schools.

[34] This agency was established in 1965. In 1970, $900,000 was appropriated through the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for the National Endowment for the Arts, Arts in Education program.

[35] This agency was established in 1965. First year of appropriations was 1966.

[36] The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 authorized 10 major action programs, including Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Adult Literacy, Work Experience, College Work-Study, and Community Action programs, including Head Start, Follow Through, and Upward Bound, and authorized the establishment of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Action Agency in the 1970s. An act on January 4, 1975 established the Community Services Administration as the successor agency to the Office of Economic Opportunity.

[37] Head Start program funds were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, in 1972.

[38] Most of these programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in 1972.

[39]The Job Corps programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

[40]These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

[41]These programs were transferred to the Action Agency in 1972.

[42]Similar programs were included in the ''higher education'' program in 1965 through 1975.

[43]The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 authorized a new Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan program. This program is a new streamlined lending system that simplifies the process of obtaining and repaying loans for student and parent borrowers and provides borrowers with greater choice in repayment plans.

[44]Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.

[45]Similar programs were included in the ''higher education'' program in 1965 through 1975, formerly called the ''Guaranteed Student Loan'' program.

[46]This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in FY 79.

[47]The Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) Capital Financing program was authorized by the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1992 to provide HBCUs with private funds for repair, renovation, and construction projects.

[48]First year of appropriations for this program was 1967.

[49]Program funds were first appropriated for Tuskegee Institute in 1972.

[50]The Sea Grant College Program Act of 1966 established a matching fund grant program that provides for the establishment of a network of programs in fields related to development and preservation of the nation's coastal and marine resources. This program was transferred from the National Science Foundation to the U.S. Department of Commerce, October 1970.

[51]This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 81 by Public Law 97–31, from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

[52]The U.S. Department of Defense funds for FYs 90 to 96 exclude military pay and reserve accounts which were included in previous years. FY 65 data are not available except for service academies.

[53]Included in total above.

[54]Instructional costs only are included. These include academics, audiovisual, academic computing center, faculty training, military training, physical education, and libraries.

[55]Includes special education programs (military and civilian); legal education program; flight training; advanced degree program; college degree program (officers); and ''Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship'' program.

[56]No funds have been appropriated since FY 82.

[57]This program receives funds periodically.

[58]Appropriations began in FY 84.

[59]Appropriations began in FY 89.

[60]Does not include higher education assistance loans.

[61]Appropriations began in FY 78.

[62]Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs are included starting in fiscal year 1992.

[63]Beginning in fiscal year 1992, data were included in the National Institutes of Health training grants program.

[64]Postsecondary student benefits were ended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97–35) and were completely phased out by August 1985.

[65]Includes adult education, tribally-controlled community colleges, postsecondary instruction, and other education.

[66]This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of State to the International Communication Agency (I.C.A.) in 1977, which consolidated the functions of the U.S. Information Agency and the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. In FY 82 the I.C.A. became the U.S.I.A. In FY 98 pursuant to the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, this program from the United States Information Agency was transferred to the U.S. Department of State.

[67]This program provides funds for advanced study and research projects of the Russian, Eurasian, and Eastern European countries by American institutions of higher education and private research firms. Appropriations began in FY 88.

[68]Includes flight training. This program was in the U.S. Department of the Treasury in 1965 and was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967. This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security in March of 2003.

[69]Includes benefits for Vietnam-era veterans under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the ''Readjustment Benefits'' education and training program. This program provides educational assistance allowances, primarily on a monthly basis, in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977. This program closed December 31, 1989. Some veterans who were still eligible were put in Chapter 30 (the All-Volunteer-Force Educational Assistance program).

[70]Includes service persons under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the ''Readjustment Benefits'' education and training program. Service persons with over 180 days of active duty, any part of which was before January 1, 1977, are eligible to participate in this program.

[71]Includes post-Vietnam-era veterans, under Chapter 32, of the post-Vietnam-era ''Veterans Education Account.'' Provides education and training assistance payments to veterans and service persons with no active duty time before January 1, 1977. Funding is provided through participants' contributions while on active duty and through transfers from the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD). The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs funds are not appropriated for this program, so these data represent obligations, which are funded through other agencies' appropriations.

[72]Public Law 98–525, enacted October 19, 1984 (New GI Bill), established two new peacetime educational programs: an assistance program for veterans who entered active duty during the period beginning July 1, 1985, to June 30, 1988, and an assistance program for certain members of the Selected Reserve.

[73]Chapter 30, also called the Montgomery Bill, and the new GI Bill are for eligible veterans who have agreed to have their military pay reduced $100 per month for their first 12 months of active duty. The ''Readjustment Benefits'' account under the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs pays only the basic allowance, up to a maximum of $536 per month, for full-time training. ''Supplemental Benefits'' are paid by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD).

[74]Chapter 106 is for members of the Selected Reserve. The reserve components include the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps Reserve, Army National Guard and Air National Guard under the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), and the Coast Guard Reserve, which is under the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) when it is not operating as a service in the Navy. Eligible persons can receive up to $255 per month for full-time training. The DOD and DOT pay for this program, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs administers it.

[75]Includes dependents of veterans under Chapter 35, the ''Readjustment Benefits'' education and training program. Provides education and training benefits to dependents of veterans who died of a service-connected disability or whose service-connected disability is rated permanent and total.

[76]Payments have been made to state education agencies for a number of years but were not listed separately until FY 88.

[77]The U.S.I.A. was called the ''International Communication Agency'' in FYs 80 and 81. This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of State to the International Communication Agency (I.C.A.) in 1977, which consolidated the functions of the U.S. Information Agency and the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. In FY 82 the I.C.A. became the U.S.I.A. In FY 98 pursuant to the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, this program from the United States Information Agency was transferred to the U.S. Department of State and the newly created Broadcasting Board of Governors.

[78]This program was in the ''Educational and Cultural Affairs'' program in FYs 80–83, and became an independent program in FY 84.

[79]This program was combined with the ''Educational and Cultural Affairs'' program in FY 77.

[80]Public Law 99–661 established this program to operate the Foundation which awards scholarships and fellowships to outstanding graduate and undergraduate students who intend to pursue careers or advanced degrees in science or mathematics. It may also award honoraria to outstanding individuals who have made significant contributions to improve the instruction of science and mathematics in secondary schools.

[81]Appropriations for this program began in FY 76.

[82]Public Law 99–498 established this Institute as an independent non-profit corporation to provide Native Americans with an opportunity to obtain a postsecondary education in various fields of Indian art and culture.

[83]Public Laws 99–500 and 99–591 established the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation to operate a fellowship program to encourage graduate study of the American Constitution. First year of appropriations was FY 88.

[84]This program was transferred to the Institute of Museum and Library Services in fiscal year 1997. Program was formerly in the U.S. Department of Education.

[85]This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 68 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

[86]This program was established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to provide education and training and to provide leadership in improving correctional programs and practices in prisons. This program was transferred in 1997 to the Federal Prison System, Salaries and Expenses, budget in the Contract Confinement program.

[87]Appropriations for this program began in FY 70.

[88]The Federal Aviation Administration, an independent agency, was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 67.

[89]Appropriations began in FY 72.

[90]First year of appropriations was FY 70. This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security in fiscal year 2004.

[91]The National Service Trust Act of 1993 established the Corporation for National and Community Service. In 1993, ACTION became part of this agency.

[92]These programs included the Service Learning programs, University Year for ACTION, Volunteers in Service to America, Youth Challenge program, and the National Student Volunteer program in FY 1975. In FY 80, programs included were the University Year for ACTION, Young Volunteers for ACTION, and Na-

tional Service Learning programs. In fiscal year 1985, the program included was the Service Learning programs, and in FYs 89 to 94, programs included were the Literacy Corps and the Student Community Services program. In FYs 94 through 98 the AmeriCorps program was included. This program provides education grants to help pay for college or to repay student loans for people who perform community service before, during or after postsecondary education.

[93]The Federal Emergency Management Agency was created in 1979, representing a combination of five existing agencies. The two largest were the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency in the U.S. Department of Defense and the Federal Preparedness Agency in the General Services Administration. The funds for the Federal Emergency Management Agency in FY 70 to FY 75 were in the other agencies. This agency was transferred to the U.S. Department of Homeland Security in March of 2003.

[94]First year of appropriations was FY 68.

[95]First appropriations for the ''other training programs'' were in the late 1960s. These programs include the Fall-Out Shelter Analysis, Blast Protection Design through 1992. Starting in FY 1993, earthquake training and safety for teachers and administrators for grades 1 through 12 are included.

[96]The disaster relief program repairs and replaces damaged and destroyed school buildings. In FY 94 and FY 95, funds were for repairs due to the Northridge Earthquake in California. In FY 94, $37.2 million was spent on school districts; $4.2 million was spent on community colleges and $43.8 million spent on universities. In FY 95, $74.4 million was spent on school districts; $8.4 million on community colleges and $87.6 million on colleges and universities.

[97]This program was transferred from the General Services Administration to the National Archives and Records Administration in April 1985.

[98]This program makes grants for the promotion of scholarly, cultural, and artistic exchanges between Japan and the United States. Appropriations began in FY 76.

[99]The National Archives and Records Administration became an independent agency in April 1985.

[100]This program was established by the act of July 20, 1970, Public Law 91–345.

[101]This program was established by Congress to conduct and support research and scholarships in the fields of peace, arms control, and conflict resolution.

[102]Includes federal obligations for research and development centers and R & D plant administered by colleges and universities. FY 2002 and FY 2003 are estimated.

[103]Total outlays for FYs 65 and 70 include the ''Research and Training'' program. FY 75 includes the ''National Institute of Education'' program. FYs 80 to 2003 include outlays for the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

NOTE: Some data have been revised from previously published figures. To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays rather than obligations. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix,* fiscal years 1972 to 2004; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development,* fiscal years 1970 to 2003; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared April 2004.)

Table A-5. Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1980

[In millions of **current** dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	Postsecondary students	Degree-granting institutions	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other [1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total [2]	**$39,349.5**	**$10,938.3**	**$1,384.1**	**$9,129.6**	**$11,239.7**	**$1,381.6**	**$2,514.4**	**$2,761.7**
Total program funds – on-budget	**$34,493.5**	**$10,938.3**	**$1,292.1**	**$6,990.6**	**$9,626.3**	**$1,381.6**	**$2,514.4**	**$1,750.1**
Department of Education	13,137.8	5,313.7	1,103.2	2,137.4	2,267.2	249.8	693.8	1,372.7
Department of Agriculture	4,562.5	4,030.7	33.8	†	226.9	7.5	†	263.6
Department of Commerce	135.6	54.8	†	†	51.4	14.8	2.5	12.0
Department of Defense	1,560.3	32.0	†	187.5	786.0	444.9	109.9	†
Department of Energy	1,605.6	77.2	†	†.8	1,527.1	†	†.4	†
Department of Health and Human Services	5,613.9	73.5	†	1,585.9	3,133.1	37.8	783.6	†
Department of Housing and Urban Development	5.3	†	†	†	5.3	†	†	†
Department of the Interior	440.5	77.5	62.6	27.9	77.6	178.1	16.9	†
Department of Justice	60.7	†	†	†	9.2	51.5	†	†
Department of Labor	1,862.7	277.3	92.5	647.5	12.9	111.0	721.5	†
Department of State	25.2	†	†	†	†.2	25.0	†	†
Department of Transportation	54.7	†	†	6.6	32.0	10.0	6.1	†
Department of the Treasury	1,247.5	935.9	†	†	297.0	14.6	†	†
Department of Veterans Affairs	2,351.2	†	†	2,349.6	1.6	†	†	†
Other agencies and programs								
ACTION programs	2.8	†	†	†	2.3	†	†.5	†
Agency for International Development	176.8	†	†	†	77.1	†	†	99.7
Appalachian Regional Commission	19.0	†	†	†	1.8	†	17.3	†
Environmental Protection Agency	41.1	†	†	†	41.1	†	†	†
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	81.8	65.7	†	†	13.1	†	3.0	†
Federal Emergency Management Agency	1.9	†	†	†	1.7	([3])	†.3	([3])
General Services Administration	34.8	†	†	†	†	34.8	†	†
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	–1.9	†	†	†	†	†	–1.9	†
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.3	†	†	†	†	†	2.3	†
Library of Congress	151.9	†	†	†	†	151.9	†	†
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	255.5	†	†	†	254.6	†	†.9	†
National Archives and Records Administration	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	2.1	†	†	†	†	†	†	2.1
National Endowment for the Arts	5.2	†	†	†	†	†	5.2	†
National Endowment for the Humanities	142.6	†	†	†	†	†	142.6	†
National Science Foundation	808.4	†	†	32.3	772.9	†	3.2	†
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	32.6	†	†	†	32.6	†	†	†
Smithsonian Institution	5.2	†	†	†	†	†.4	4.8	†
U.S. Arms Control Agency	†.7	†	†	†	†.7	†	†	†
U.S. Information Agency	66.2	†	†	15.1	†	49.5	1.5	†
Other agencies	1.0	†	†	†	1.0	†	†	†
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	4,856.0	†	92.0	2,139.0	1,613.4	†	†	1,011.6

† Not applicable.

[1] Other recipients include Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

[2] Includes on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

[3] Less than $50,000.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Deputy Secretary, Budget Office, unpublished data; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix* and *Special Analyses, Fiscal Year 1982,* and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance;* National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1980, 1981, and 1982;* and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1990.)

Table A-6. Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1990

[In millions of **current** dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	Postsecondary students	Degree-granting institutions	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other [1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total [2]	**$62,811.5**	**$13,894.5**	**$3,264.2**	**$10,543.3**	**$20,420.2**	**$2,424.3**	**$5,530.5**	**$6,734.5**
Total program funds – on-budget	**$51,624.3**	**$13,894.5**	**$3,051.8**	**$5,686.9**	**$16,671.0**	**$2,424.3**	**$5,530.5**	**$4,365.3**
Department of Education	23,198.6	8,000.7	2,490.4	3,859.6	3,649.9	441.4	912.2	3,844.5
Department of Agriculture	6,260.8	5,479.2	49.8	†	379.4	14.6	†	337.9
Department of Commerce	53.8	†	†	†	53.8	†	†	†
Department of Defense	3,605.5	39.3	†	155.5	2,004.7	1,179.2	226.8	†
Department of Energy	2,562.0	15.2	†	1.5	2,544.9	†	†.4	†
Department of Health and Human Services	7,956.0	144.9	†	713.9	5,129.7	78.0	1,889.7	†
Department of Housing and Urban Development	†.1	†	†	†	†.1	†	†	†
Department of the Interior	630.5	128.6	123.8	30.6	119.8	192.8	34.9	†
Department of Justice	99.8	†	†	†	6.9	92.9	†	†
Department of Labor	2,511.4	†	375.8	†	5.9	†	2,129.7	†
Department of State	51.2	†	†	†	2.8	47.5	†	†.9
Department of Transportation	76.2	†	†	†.3	28.9	33.0	5.7	8.3
Department of the Treasury	41.7	†	†	†	†.2	41.5	†	†
Department of Veterans Affairs	757.5	†	12.0	743.2	2.3	†	†	†
Other agencies and programs								
ACTION programs	8.5	†	†	†	†	†	8.5	†
Agency for International Development	249.8	†	†	†	79.4	†	†	170.4
Appalachian Regional Commission	†.1	†	†	†	†	†	†.1	†
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	1.0	†	†	†	†	†	1.0	†
Environmental Protection Agency	87.5	†	†	†	87.5	†	†	†
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	104.9	86.6	†	†	14.6	†	3.7	†
Federal Emergency Management Agency	([3])	†	†	†	†	([3])	([3])	([3])
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	2.9	†	†	†	†	†	2.9	†
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	4.3	†	†	†	†	†	4.3	†
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	†.2	†	†	†	†	†	†.2	†
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.3	†	†	†	†	†	2.3	†
Library of Congress	189.8	†	†	†	†	189.8	†	†
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,093.3	†	†	†	1,090.0	†	3.3	†
National Archives and Records Administration	77.4	†	†	†	†	77.4	†	†
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	3.3	†	†	†	†	†	†	3.3
National Endowment for the Arts	5.6	†	†	†	†	†	5.6	†
National Endowment for the Humanities	141.0	†	†	†	†	†	141.0	†
National Science Foundation	1,588.9	†	†	161.9	1,427.0	†	†	†
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	42.3	†	†	†	42.3	†	†	†
Smithsonian Institution	5.8	†	†	†	†	†.5	5.3	†
U.S. Arms Control Agency	([3])	†	†	†	([3])	†	†	†
U.S. Information Agency	201.5	†	†	20.4	†	35.9	145.3	†
U.S. Institute of Peace	7.6	†	†	†	†	†	7.6	†
Other agencies	†.9	†	†	†	†.9	†	†	†
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	11,187.2	†	212.4	4,856.4	3,749.2	†	†	2,369.2

† Not applicable.

[1] Other recipients include Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

[2] Includes on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

[3] Less than $50,000.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Deputy Secretary, Budget Office, unpublished data; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix* and *Special Analyses, Fiscal Year 1992* and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance;* National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1990, 1991, and 1992*; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1992.)

Table A-7. Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 2000

[In millions of **current** dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	Postsecondary students	Degree-granting institutions	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other [1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total [2]	**$119,541.6**	**$26,529.7**	**$6,542.2**	**$21,453.9**	**$39,645.9**	**$3,578.7**	**$12,273.6**	**$9,517.7**
Total program funds - on-budget	**85,944.2**	**26,529.7**	**5,534.3**	**8,015.0**	**27,550.8**	**3,578.7**	**12,273.6**	**2,462.3**
Department of Education	34,106.7	16,016.0	4,316.5	4,711.7	5,005.7	506.6	1,820.2	1,730.0
Department of Agriculture	11,080.0	9,573.6	477.7	†	584.3	20.3	†	424.2
Department of Commerce	114.6	†	†	†	114.6	†	†	†
Department of Defense	4,525.1	210.4	†	357.3	2,161.2	1,487.9	308.3	†
Department of Energy	3,577.0	†	†	†	3,577.0	†	†	†
Department of Health and Human Services	17,670.9	526.7	†	1,126.7	10,907.7	214.0	4,895.8	†
Department of Housing and Urban Development	1.4	†	†	†	1.4	†	†	†
Department of the Interior	959.8	72.9	24.6	30.9	145.9	466.9	218.6	†
Department of Justice	278.9	†	†	†	19.4	259.5	†	†
Department of Labor	4,696.1	†	702.5	†	12.9	†	3,980.7	†
Department of State	388.3	†	†	†	†	69.3	319.0	†
Department of Transportation	117.1	†	†	2.4	57.5	49.5	†.7	7.0
Department of the Treasury	83.0	†	†	†	†	83.0	†	†
Department of Veterans Affairs	1,577.4	†	13.0	1,564.4	†	†	†	†
Other agencies and programs								
Agency for International Development	332.5	†	†	†	33.5	†	†	299.0
Appalachian Regional Commission	7.2	†	†	†	2.3	†	5.0	†
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	3.0	†	†	†	†	†	3.0	†
Corporation for National and Community Service	386.0	†	†	†	†	†	386.0	†
Environmental Protection Agency	98.9	†	†	†	98.9	†	†	†
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	127.1	115.2	†	†	11.5	†	†.4	†
Federal Emergency Management Agency	14.9	14.9	†	†	†	†	†	†
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	3.0	†	†	†	†	†	3.0	†
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	2.0	†	†	†	†	†	2.0	†
Institute of Library and Museum Services	166.0	†	†	†	†	†	166.0	†
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	7.0	†	†	†	†	†	7.0	†
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	3.0	†	†	†	†	†	3.0	†
Library of Congress	299.0	†	†	†	†	299.0	†	†
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	2,077.8	†	†	†	2,071.0	†	6.8	†
National Archives and Records Administration	121.9	†	†	†	†	121.9	†	†
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	2.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	2.0
National Endowment for the Arts	10.0	†	†	†	†	†	10.0	†
National Endowment for the Humanities	100.0	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	†
National Science Foundation	2,955.2	†	†	221.7	2,733.5	†	†	†
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	12.2	†	†	†	12.2	†	†	†
Smithsonian Institution	25.8	†	†	†	†	†.8	25.0	†
U.S. Institute of Peace	13.0	†	†	†	†	†	13.0	†
Other agencies	†.3	†	†	†	†.3	†	†	†
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	33,597.4	†	1,007.9	13,439.0	12,095.1	†	†	7,055.5

† Not applicable.

[1] Other recipients include American Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

[2] Includes on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Deputy Secretary, Budget Office, unpublished data; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2002*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, and 2002*; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared July 2003.)

Table A-8. Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 2003

[In millions of **current** dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	Postsecondary students	Degree-granting institutions	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other [1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total [2]	**$171,033.6**	**$36,075.5**	**$9,268.8**	**$34,478.7**	**$57,461.6**	**$4,547.6**	**$15,869.2**	**$13,331.9**
Total program funds - on-budget	**124,736.6**	**36,075.5**	**7,730.3**	**16,047.6**	**40,941.0**	**4,547.6**	**15,869.2**	**3,525.1**
Department of Education	57,442.9	23,837.6	6,164.5	11,032.6	10,731.8	657.8	2,478.9	2,539.5
Department of Agriculture	12,756.0	11,043.7	570.7	†	668.9	22.2	†	450.5
Department of Commerce	90.1	†	†	†	90.1	†	†	†
Department of Defense	5,244.2	252.4	†	524.8	2,559.9	1,523.3	383.7	†
Department of Energy	4,086.9	†	†	†	4,086.9	†	†	†
Department of Health and Human Services	25,406.7	666.8	†	1,555.4	16,574.4	307.9	6,302.2	†
Department of Housing and Urban Development	1.5	†	†	†	1.5	†	†	†
Department of the Interior	1,231.0	106.6	70.4	27.8	151.1	512.3	362.8	†
Department of Justice	477.2	†	†	†	15.8	461.4	†	†
Department of Labor	6,082.5	†	910.7	†	11.5	†	5,160.4	†
Department of State	404.1	†	†	†	†	105.1	299.0	†
Department of Transportation	135.3	†	†	8.8	50.0	68.8	†.6	7.0
Department of the Treasury	195.0	†	†	†	†	195.0	†	†
Department of Veterans Affairs	2,653.3	†	14.0	2,639.3	†	†	†	†
Other agencies and programs								
Agency for International Development	570.5	†	†	†	44.5	†	†	526.0
Appalachian Regional Commission	14.8	†	†	†	6.0	†	8.8	†
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	3.0	†	†	†	†	†	3.0	†
Corporation for National and Community Service	516.0	†	†	†	†	†	516.0	†
Environmental Protection Agency	171.6	†	†	†	171.6	†	†	†
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	174.4	160.5	†	†	13.0	†	†.9	†
Federal Emergency Management Agency	8.6	8.0	†	†	†	†	†.6	†
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	3.0	†	†	†	†	†	3.0	†
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	5.0	†	†	†	†	†	5.0	†
Institute of Library and Museum Services	171.0	†	†	†	†	†	171.0	†
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	2.0	†	†	†	†	†	2.0	†
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	3.0	†	†	†	†	†	3.0	†
Library of Congress	399.0	†	†	†	†	399.0	†	†
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	2,361.1	†	†	†	2,361.1	†	†	†
National Archives and Records Administration	294.0	†	†	†	†	294.0	†	†
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	2.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	2.0
National Endowment for the Arts	11.4	†	†	†	†	†	11.4	†
National Endowment for the Humanities	106.1	†	†	†	†	†	106.1	†
National Science Foundation	3,642.1	†	†	258.8	3,383.3	†	†	†
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	12.9	†	†	†	12.9	†	†	†
Smithsonian Institution	35.8	†	†	†	†	†.8	35.0	†
U.S. Institute of Peace	16.0	†	†	†	†	†	16.0	†
Other agencies	6.6	†	†	†	6.6	†	†	†
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	46,297.0	†	1,538.5	18,431.1	16,520.5	†	†	9,806.9

† Not applicable.

[1] Other recipients include American Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

[2] Includes on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Deputy Secretary, Budget Office, unpublished data; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2004*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 2001, 2002, and 2003*; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared April 2004.)